

TAX BOARD HEARS
VIEWS REGARDING
FOREST TAXATION

Law Officer of the National Forest Service Says, Massachusetts Is the Best State for Intensive Forestry.

ASSESS CUT TIMBER

Forester Rane and Experts Propose Some Changes in the Statutes to Encourage Cultivation of Trees.

The new tax commission, consisting of ex-Governor John L. Bates, Tax Commissioner William D. T. Freely, and Bank Commissioner Arthur R. Chapin, gave a hearing today at the State House, principally for the purpose of listening to the views of several experts on the subject of taxation of forest lands.

Philip P. Welds, law officer of the national forest service department, said his department is investigating this question throughout the entire country. Asked what state has an ideal law, Mr. Welds said none has, but he thought the best system, taking all circumstances into consideration, would be to levy a tax upon the timber when cut, with an annual tax upon the value of the ground exclusive of the timber.

Mr. Welds pointed out that three-fourths of the forest area in this country is under private ownership, and that this area contained four-fifths of the entire growth. While the national government has taken immense tracts in the West, they amount to only one-fifth of the total, and they are not as valuable as would be the case were they scattered about the country.

Because private ownership is the condition in most states, the government has found it necessary to leave to the state legislatures the question of encouraging growth, hoping that they will adopt such legislation as will give the forests a square deal.

He expressed the opinion that in Massachusetts there are very large areas for which the best use would be forestry. (Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

GROWTH IS SHOWN
BY POSTMASTERS
AT THEIR MEETING

The Postmasters Association of New England convened for its annual meeting at the American house today at 11 o'clock.

There were about 200 postmasters from all over New England, besides several guests from Washington. Pres. John M. Oak of Bangor, Me., opened the meeting with his report and said that the association was flourishing and in point of numbers is one of the largest in the United States, and called on the members present to make this the most enthusiastic meeting in its history.

In the report of the secretary-treasurer, Ezra O. Winsor, which was read in his absence, he said that the past year was gratifying and called for an increase in membership.

He gave the membership by states as follows: Maine 26, New Hampshire 28, Vermont 13, Massachusetts 170, Rhode Island 12, and Connecticut 4, a total of 253, a gain of five over last year.

The report of the auditing committee having been passed, L. L. Campbell, chairman of the committee on topics, gave the decisions of the department at Washington on two questions, relating to the custody and delivery of letters. E. F. Kimball, superintendent of the money order division, and Bayard Wyman, from the appointment division, both of Washington, spoke and were quizzed by the members. When Mr. Kimball spoke of Postmaster-General Frank Hitchcock as a New Englander, there was loud and hearty hand-clapping.

The following officers, for the ensuing year, were elected: President, John Duff, New Bedford, Mass.; first vice-president, James W. Hunt, Worcester, Mass.; second vice-president, Fred H. King, Portland, Me.; secretary-treasurer, Ezra O. Winsor, Boston, Mass.; executive committee, the presiding officers and Augustus M. Bearce, Middleboro, Mass., Edward C. Mansfield, Boston, Mass., and John A. Sheldon, Rutland, Vt.

LIBRARIES TO HAVE EXHIBITS.

The exhibit of the Boston Public Library at the Boston 1915 exhibition will show a map locating libraries of the state. The state library, the Boston Athenaeum and the libraries of the cities of Somerville and Cambridge will also have displays.

RESCUE FOUR AT BLOCK ISLAND.

BLACK ISLAND, R. I.—Clinging to the bottom of their overturned fishing dory, while it was continually swept by heavy seas, four men were rescued by life savers from Southeast End station today.

MONITORIALS

by
Nixon Waterman

THE POLE-HUNTER'S MENU.
Of all the thrilling topics
Whereon he loves to dwell,
His bill of fare is something
Of which he's sure to tell.
Of course there's not much broiling
Or ba(ron)kin' way up there,
And yet he does some br(ew)uin'
When'er he gets a bear.

When he is truly hungry
For something he can munch,
A few fresh whale-oil candles
Make such a nice light lunch.
His drinks? There are no "soft" ones
In Greenland, don't you know?
They're hard, unless they're heated
Till warm enough to flow.

Of curr(e)ants he has plenty.
(The kind that grow in air)
His hut is made of snow cakes,
Although there's no cake there.
No doubt when he is sipping
Musk-ox-tail consommé,
His innermost, fond yearning
Is consumma-ted, eh?

CHEWING AD LIB.

Yes, "Fletcherism" means to chew
Much more than some folks used to;
There's no set time for getting through—
Each chews all he may choose to.

By the time President Taft reaches home it is probable that he will have one of the most unique and valuable collections of golf sticks in the world. Yet they do say that even a gold-mounted stick will make a "fozzle" just as readily as an ordinary \$1.98 one.

ALL IN TUNE.

First citizen—I see that Colonel Gett-
there has every paper in the city pulling for him.

Second citizen—Yes, he has his campaign well organ-ized.

The peacemakers who are trying to divide Arctic honors between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary by assuring them that there is enough of the pole to go around would be speaking nearer to the truth were they discussing the equator.

HIS LITTLE JOKER.

"Oh, is that your new watch? It is a second hand one, I see."
"On the contrary, I bought it for a brand new one."
"That may be, but you cannot deny that it has a second hand."

King Edward clearly sees the political chasm existing between the two houses of Parliament and he is warmly hoping that his efforts to bridge it will be supported by the peers.

THE BIG NOISE.

The "Roosevelt" home from Arctic strands,
Has roused loud cheers, but when
From Africa "THE" Roosevelt lands,
They'll be as loud again.

Since Orville Wright more than doubled his former altitude record by taking the German Crown Prince with him the question arises where would he stop should the Emperor himself decide to be his fellow passenger?

EXPLAINING IT.

Upon—I think it must have been the magnetic pole that Commander Peary found.

Downes—That's a new idea. What leads you to that conclusion?

"Oh, he is so positive regarding his own success and so negative regarding Dr. Cook's outcome."

May there be no slip 'twixt the cup and the lip when Presidents Taft and Diaz on next Saturday drink to the health of each other and of the republics they represent, from the solid gold cups to be presented to them by the citizens of El Paso, Tex. And although the initial meeting is to take place on American soil, President Diaz will have the satisfaction of knowing that the name of the town is as Spanish as any on the other side of the equally Spanish Rio Grande.

STATE LABOR MEN
TO ELECT TODAY

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The annual election of officers expected to be the principal business at today's session of the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, which is holding its convention in this city. There are contests for nearly every office except secretary-treasurer, for which D. D. Driscoll of Boston is not opposed.

Aspirants for the presidency are Thomas J. Durnin of this city, first vice-president of the state branch, and Thomas M. Nolan of the Boston Typographical Union.

WHITLA LETTER TRIAL BEGUN.

Judge Dodge and a jury in the United States district court today began hearing the case of Ernest H. Martin of Dorchester, charged with sending a black-mailing letter to James T. Whitla of Sharon, Pa.

BOTH TEAMS SCORE
IN FIRST INNING AT
PITTSBURG TODAY

D. Jones, First Man to Face Adams, Makes a Home Run to Start the Fifth Game.

SUMMERS IN BOX

PITTSBURG.
Byrne, 3b.
Leach, cf.
Clarke, lf.
Wagner, ss.
Miller, 2b.
Abstein, 1b.
Wilson, rf.
Gibson, c.
Adams, p.

PITTSBURG.—The fifth game of the world's championship series between Detroit and Pittsburgh started at 2 o'clock this afternoon in this city, with conditions decidedly better than they were in Detroit Tuesday.

First inning—D. Jones hit a home run into the bleachers. Bush was passed to first, Cobb was out on a fly to Leach. Crawford singled to left and Bust went to third. Delahanty struck out. Crawford stole second. Moriarty out on fly to Abstein. One run, two hits, no errors.

Byrne sent a single to center. Leach bunted in front of plate and beat it out. Clarke sacrificed, Stange to T. Jones. Byrne went to third and Leach to second. Wagner was passed, filling the bases. Miller struck out. Summers passed Abstein, forcing in Byrne. Wilson struck out. One run, two hits, no errors.

Second inning—Wilson caught T. Jones' fly, Stange and Summers struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Today's battle is important as the team which wins it needs only one more victory to win the greatest honors in organized baseball. The decisive defeat of Pittsburgh Tuesday has filled Manager Jennings and his men with confidence. The American league champions intend to pitch George Mullin again in Thursday's game at Detroit and even if they lose today they are sure Mullin can tie up the series at three games each.

According to Augustus Herrmann, the chairman of the national commission, the seventh game, if it is necessary, will be played in this city because of the superior accommodations for an immense crowd.

Cobb, of the Detroit team, did not accompany his team mates on the national commission's special train because of his desire to avoid Cleveland. He came by way of Buffalo and did not arrive until long after the team.

Manager Jennings had Donovan, Willlett and Summers warming up before the game. Clarke was undecided, but had Adams and Willis warming up, but refused to make any predictions as to his choice.

Detroit had difficulty in winning (Continued on Page Three, Column One.)

TRANSFERS LAND
TO SYNDICATE

COLON, Panama.—The Bayano river concession, consisting of 12,500 acres of fine agricultural land, granted to John F. Wichers, an American citizen, some time ago, has been transferred to a syndicate of foreign capitalists, who will incorporate under the laws of Panama with a capital of \$500,000. The district in which this concession lies is especially suited to agricultural exploitation, and the tract of land referred to will be developed by the syndicate along agricultural lines. This is one of the largest foreign companies that have, up to the present time, incorporated under the laws of the republic.

SYNDICATE GAINS MONOPOLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The convention and statutes of the transformed Mah-sussel Steamship Company have been signed by the minister of public works, and Mr. Turner, representing the British syndicate which has acquired the Mah-sussel government steamers and the monopoly hitherto held by them of the Asiatic coast and Black Sea services.

SUGAR TRIAL DATE IS SET.

NEW YORK.—Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court today set the trial of Oliver Spitzer and five other employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, charged with false weighing of sugar, for the first Monday of the November term of court.

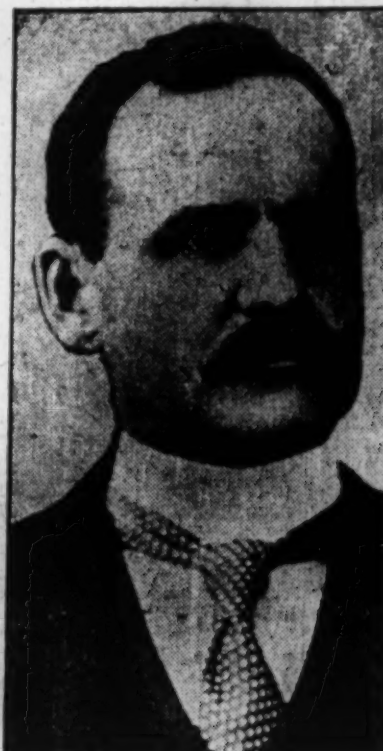
APPROVES RAILROAD DEAL.

The railroad commissioners today issued an order approving the agreement of the Concord & Montreal railroad and the Nashua & Acton railroad by which the latter is to purchase the Nashua, Acton & Boston.

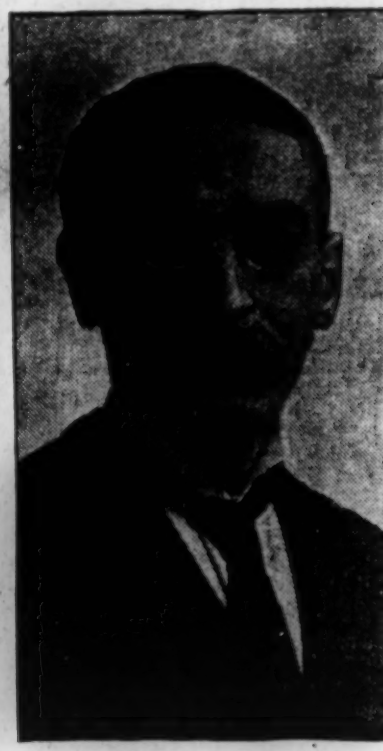
DEPUTY COLLECTORS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON.—Frank E. Connolly of the office of the collector of customs, at Boston, succeeds Charles L. Mitchell as acting deputy collector. Frank P. Congdon of Rhode Island has been appointed deputy collector at Providence.

New Boston & Maine Directors Elected Today



WALTER C. BAYLIES.

(Photo by Chickering.)
J. M. PRENDERGAST.

E. ALBERT RYDER.

MR. PEARY PROMISES
MORE PROOF YET TO
BACK HIS ASSERTION

Declares Today That General Hubbard Will Make It Public According to His Own Judgment.

LEAVES IT TO HIM

PORTLAND, Me.—That Commander Robert E. Peary's ammunition in the controversy with Dr. Cook is not all yet expended was made plain here today in a statement by the explorer. He said: "If the statement given out by the Peary Arctic Club is not sufficient to prove that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, more evidence to prove my assertion will be forthcoming. When and in what manner this additional proof will be given to the public rests entirely with Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club. All my evidence in the case has been turned over to him and will be made public by him when he deems it wise and necessary. I have all confidence in his judgment and have left the matter entirely with him."

DR. COOK WILL BRING
ESKIMOS TO REFUTE
THE PEARY CHARGE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook upon his arrival here today amplified his statement made Tuesday night at Cleveland, O., on the document issued by Commander Robert E. Peary as proof that the Brooklyn surgeon did not reach the north pole in April, 1908. Dr. Cook declared that he will send for the Eskimos, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pah-lah, upon whose word and training on a map Mr. Peary bases his proof, as soon as possible and place them at the disposal, with proper interpreters, of any technical or other body that may desire to question them.

Dr. Cook said: "There is nothing to add to what has already been said. I do not intend to enter a newspaper controversy with any one. I shall depend upon the witnesses who have already been brought into the case and prove my case by them."
"I can only say that the actual living human witnesses of my journey to the pole will themselves be able to disprove the distorted declarations put into their mouths in the statement issued by Commander Peary," said Dr. Cook to the Associated Press this morning.

"There could not be better testimony than that given by the men themselves (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

EXPECTS MORE PEARY PROOF.

Dr. Frederick P. Gay of the Harvard Medical school, a member of the Arctic Club, said today:

"It may be assumed that Peary does not intend to rest his case on their statements alone. Doubtless he has other matter in reserve."

FILES INDEPENDENT PAPERS.

Representative John H. Thompson of Worcester today filed with the secretary of state independent nomination papers as a candidate for reelection to the House of Representatives from ward 5, Worcester. He was defeated by four votes in the Democratic caucus.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS
RENAME GOVERNOR POTHIER

Zenas W. Bliss Is Nominated as Running Mate at State Convention in Providence Today.

PLATFORM ADOPTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Aram J. Pothier of Woonsocket was unanimously nominated by the Republican state convention here today. Col. Zenas W. Bliss was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, while the nomination for secretary of state was given to J. Fred Parker, who has been acting secretary of state.

Senator John P. Sanborn of Newport, after eulogizing Gov. Aram J. Pothier and his administration, renominated him for another term. During his speech he was continually interrupted by cheers and applause.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Aram J. Pothier; Lieutenant-Governor, Zenas W. Bliss; secretary of state, J. Fred Parker; attorney-general, William B. Greenough; general treasurer, Walter A. Read.

This is Governor Pothier's second nomination, while Colonel Bliss takes the place of Lieut.-Gov. Arthur W. Dennis of Providence, who declined to run this year. Mr. Parker, the nominee for secretary of state, succeeds Charles P. Bennett for that position. He has been Mr. Bennett's deputy for a number of years. The remainder of last year's ticket was renominated.

George L. Lawton of Tiverton, chair-

HON. ARAM J. POTHIER.
Chief executive of smallest state in the Union, who was nominated at Providence.

man of the state committee called the convention to order and presented the temporary chairman of the convention, William C. Bliss of East Providence. Nathan M. Wright of Providence, secretary of the Republican state central committee, was temporary secretary. After the organization was made permanent the convention proceeded to the adoption of a platform and the nomination of the state ticket.

Governor Pothier in accepting the nomination said in part: "Your nomination, which I accept with gratitude, is an expression of confidence and esteem that touches me deeply. My (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

OFFICER PRAISES THE LIFE
SAVERS AFTER INSPECTION

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgley of the United States revenue cutter service, inspector in charge of the life saving stations along the New England coast, returned to Boston today after an inspection of the 40 stations and 308 men, preparatory to the winter campaign of the life savers.

Lieutenant Ridgley says he is proud of the condition in which he found all the stations and praised the men and the officers. The officer's supervision covers all the coast extending from Quoddy Head, Me., to Cuttyhunk, off the Vineyard.

Fortune of the stations are scattered

along the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, and constitute the first district with a force of 112 men. The other 32 stations are along the Massachusetts coast and have 256 men. The latter stations are in the second district.

Lieutenant Ridgley was accompanied on his tour of inspection by Capt. S. H. Harding, superintendent of the first district, and Capt. George W. Bowley, superintendent of the second district.

There is but one thing remaining, according to Lieutenant Ridgley, for the government to do to satisfy the life savers, and that is to make provision for retiring them on the pension plan.

GOVERNOR MAKES
TWO NOMINATIONS

Gov. Eben F. Draper this morning nominated Senator Harry P. Morse to be a member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, to succeed Charles D. Palmer, and Representative Elmer L. Curtis of Hingham was nominated to be a member of the civil service commission to succeed Joseph C. Pelletier.

Mr. Morse is appointed as the representative of employers of labor under the law. He has been a state senator three terms.

Mr. Curtis was formerly a teacher and school superintendent. He has been a member of the House two terms.

ADMIRAL HELPS IN COMMAND.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps has raised his flag on the armored cruiser St. Louis and took command of the Pacific fleet.

TAKE FEDERAL EXAMINATIONS.

Twenty-eight applicants for government positions are taking examinations for the respective positions today at the Federal building.

WRITING EXPERT
ALTERS OPINION

New features were added in today's session of the Russell will case, in the probate court, under Judge Lawton, at East Cambridge. Under cross-examination by Senator Simpson, Handwriting Expert Bennett F. Davenport of Boston largely modified his testimony of Tuesday. Then he declared that the handwriting of the standard exhibits was that of the same person who wrote the questioned papers.

The chief witness today was William Runnions, a farmer of Potsdam, N. Y.

LARGE BALLOON IS SIGHTED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—A large balloon, believed to be the New York in which A. Holland Forbes and Max Fleischmann ascended from St. Louis yesterday, passed over at a high altitude this morning. It was traveling rapidly toward the northeast.

NEW FACTORIES FOR LYNN.

LYNN, Mass.—The erection of two immense concrete shoe factories of the latest type is contemplated by the Sorois Shoe Company of this city, which has acquired several large properties between Friend and Broad streets.

INCREASE MEMBERS
OF BOSTON & MAINE
DIRECTORATE TODAY

Recently - Formed Holding Company of New Haven Stock Gains Representation on the New Board.

MR. BILLARD IS OUT

New Men Are Messrs. Baylies, Burnett, Dexter, Vail, Cochrane, Lawrence, Rich and Ryder.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—An increase in the number of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine railroad from 16 to 19 was made today at the annual meeting of the stockholders in this city.

Five of the directors of the company are directors also in the Boston Holding Company recently incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature to solve the merger question, and financed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

There was no opposition at the meeting, and all the 204,108 shares represented were thrown for the agreed list.

Following is a list of the directors elected: Lucius Tuttle, Brookline; Alvah W. Solloway, Franklin, N. H.; Richard Olney, Boston; William Whiting, Holyoke; Samuel Hemenway, New Haven, Conn.; Charles F. Lindsay, Meriden, Conn.; Frederic C. Dumaine, Concord, Mass.; Edwin F. Greene, Portland; James M. Prendergast, Boston; Fred F. Richards, Portland; Edward F. Ricker, South Poland, Me.; Walter C. Baylies, Boston; Robert M. Burnett, Southboro; Philip Dexter, Boston; Theodore N. Vail, Boston; Alexander Cochrane, Boston; Amory A. Lawrence, Boston; Edgar J. Rich, Winchester, Mass.; Earl A. Ryder, Arlington, Mass.

The new directors of the company elected today are Messrs. Baylies, Burnett, Dexter, Vail, Cochrane, Lawrence, Rich and Ryder and of these the first (Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

STEEL CASE TRIAL
HALTS COURT HOUSE
REPAIR WORK TODAY

Practically all work on the addition to the Suffolk county court house was stopped this noon in order that the trial of the "Boston agreement" cases could be carried on without the interruptions from noise made by the workmen.

Charles N. Fitts, officer of the New England Structural Company, was a witness for Dist. Atty. Arthur D. Hill today and from this witness Mr. Hill is trying to present to the jury testimony in substantiation of his allegations made in the opening relative to the secret organization of the New England steel men.

Mr. Hill endeavored to get in evidence several entries from an account book which the witness had kept as an employee of the organizations. The witness identified several of the entries as having been made by him but the evidence was vigorously contested by the counsel for the defense.

The entire forenoon was occupied in getting before the jury testimony concerning the defendants' Boston offices. The attorneys in the case came to an agreement this forenoon whereby Charles E. Fouhy was permitted to place in evidence a schedule of the contents of the card index containing the 1500 cards placed in evidence Tuesday and a court stenographer with Mr. Fouhy made up that schedule today.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN
OPENS TOMORROW

Business Men Are Invited to Meeting to Discuss Means for Raising a Half Million Dollars for New Home.

The opening event of the campaign of the Boston Young Mens Christian Association to obtain a fund of \$500,000 for the erection of a new building will take place Thursday evening at the Brunswick hotel.

President Arthur S. Johnson has invited a number of representative business men to be present and discuss plans for carrying out the work and the movement is being strongly supported.

Plans will be on view at the dinner showing the proposed new building, which the association hopes to erect on Arlington street opposite the Public Garden.

CUTTER GRESHAM TO RETURN.

The United States revenue cutter Gresham, whose home station is Boston, will return to the harbor this week. This year she was in drydock and \$15,000 was spent on her for repairs.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

DISPUTE CAUSE OF ABANDONMENT OF SYDNEY WOOL SALES

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W. — Owing to a dispute between the wool brokers and buyers the usual wool sales have been abandoned. The wool brokers of Sydney, supported by the Melbourne, Geelong and Brisbane associations, refuse to allow buyers the right to inflict fines for breaches of selling regulations, and insist upon having an independent arbitrator. The buyers refuse to bid at the sales. Efforts are being made to secure the mediation of the premier of New South Wales to bring about a settlement as a great loss and inconvenience are being suffered by the trade.

Mr. Waddell, the treasurer, in his budget speech stated that owing to the enormous increase in traffic it was necessary vigorously to push on with the duplication of the Northern, Western and Southern railways. The capital cost of the railways was £47,013,000, making a return of approximately 4½ per cent after deducting working expenses. The total revenue from railways and tramways for the year was £16,133,000.

The buoyant state of the trade of New South Wales is shown by the way she maintains the premier place among her sister states. Official figures relating to the interstate trade of the commonwealth show that the total was £3,579,461 for July, as compared with £3,095,656 for June, or an improvement of £483,805. When compared with the returns for July of last year an increase of £223,012 is revealed.

The government is actively pursuing its policy of closer settlement by breaking up large pastoral estates into farm holdings. Two more estates with a combined area of 20,000 acres and admirably suited for wheat culture have been resumed and will be divided up into farms of about 500 acres each.

It is understood that the offer of 500 square miles of territory by the New South Wales government as a site for the new federal capital is regarded as insufficient by the commonwealth authorities, and that further negotiations are in progress.

The amount of £43,000 from the dreadnought fund which is to be applied to the establishment of training farms for British immigrants is being supplemented by additional funds, which are coming in satisfactorily. The subscribers will retain control of the scheme, which is non-partisan and free from political interference.

LORDS ADVANCE IRISH LAND BILL

LONDON—The Irish land bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Lords after the government's compulsory purchase clause was replaced by one embodying the same principle, but with a provision that the necessity for compulsion must be proved before a special tribunal.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL.—Vanderbilt.
CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Circus Girl."
COLONIAL.—"Miss Innocence."
GLOBE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
HOLLIS STREET.—"The Patriot."
KEITH'S.—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC.—"The Sign of the Cross."
PARK.—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
TRIMONT.—"The Candy Shop."

Boston Concerts.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., David Bispham, song recital.
FRIDAY, Oct. 15.—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., second symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16.—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., Geraldine Farrar and Olga Samojloff, 8 p. m., second symphony concert.

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Battle."
ALHAMBRA.—Vanderbilt.
AMERICAN.—Vanderbilt.
ASTOR.—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO.—"The Matrimonial Failure."
BROADWAY.—"The Midnight Sons."
CASSINO.—"The Girl and the Wizard."
CROLY.—"The Sign of the Cross."
COLONIAL.—Vanderbilt.
COMEDY.—"The Sign of the Cross."
CRITERION.—"The Sign of the Cross."
DALEY'S.—"The Sign of the Cross."
EMPIRE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
GAIETY.—"The Sign of the Cross."
GARRICK.—"The Sign of the Cross."
HAMMERSTEIN.—"The Sign of the Cross."
HERALD SQUARE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
HIPPOLYTE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
Hudson.—"The Sign of the Cross."
IRVING PLACE.—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue.—Vanderbilt.
KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Sign of the Cross."
LIBERTY.—"The Sign of the Cross."
LYRIC.—"The Sign of the Cross."
LYCEUM.—"The Sign of the Cross."
MAJESTIC.—"The Sign of the Cross."
MANHATTAN.—"The Sign of the Cross."
WEDNESDAY evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
THURSDAY evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
FRIDAY evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
SATURDAY afternoon, "Tales of Hoffman."
SATURDAY evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S.—"The Sign of the Cross."
NEW AMSTERDAM.—"The Sign of the Cross."
SAY.—"The Sign of the Cross."
WEEKS.—"The Sign of the Cross."
WALLACK'S.—"The Sign of the Cross."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN.—Vanderbilt.
BUSH TEMPLE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—"Mme. X."
GARRICK.—"The Sign of the Cross."
GLOBE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"If I Had Money."
ILLINOIS THEATRE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
NICKERBOCKER.—"The Sign of the Cross."
PROFESSOR.—"The Sign of the Cross."
PRINCE.—"The Sign of the Cross."
STUBBINS.—"The Sign of the Cross."
WHITNEY.—"The Sign of the Cross."

ISSUES BOYCOTT PROCLAMATION

Chinese Governor Exonerates Merchants and Blames the Agitators, Who Are Trying to Foment Discord.

(Special to The Monitor.)

SHANGHAI—The governor of Kiangsi province, recently arriving at Kiu-kiang, on the Yang-tze river, issued a new proclamation regarding the anti-British boycott, in which he attempts to exculpate the merchants, throwing the blame upon turbulent characters, who he declares are seeking to foment discord, and whose activity it is that makes the reputable merchants reluctant about entering the British concession. The governor intimates that the agitators will be dealt with in a disciplinary manner.

The governor's explanation is regarded by foreign merchants long resident in China as a conventional one with Chinese authorities, but it is conceived that it may indicate a purpose on the part of the Chinese officials to provide the government with "face" to take serious repressive measures against the boycott. The proclamation will be posted throughout the Yang-tze valley.

MORE TRAVEL ON ATLANTIC

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The statement just issued by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company shows that for the first six months of the year ending June 30 great improvements have taken place in their business as compared with the same period of last year. During the first six months of 1908 the company lost approximately \$1,750,000, but in the first six months of this year they earned a net profit of \$1,250,000. This aggregate improvement of \$3,000,000 is due primarily to the increase of Atlantic traffic, particularly in steerage passengers. The North German Lloyd conveyed between January and June, 1909, 68,664 steerage passengers to America, as compared with 17,730 during the same six months of 1908. These favorable conditions have continued since July 1.

DEPUTIES TO VISIT RUSSIA.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—A deputation of Turkish deputies headed by David Bey, the minister of finance, will visit St. Petersburg early in November. They will subsequently proceed to Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, and Sofia.

LARGE PRIZE IS OFFERED FOR TWENTY HORSEPOWER MOTOR

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Patrick Y. Alexander is an enthusiastic supporter of the art of aviation and he has already done much in an unostentatious way to support and encourage experiments in this direction. He has now offered a prize of \$5000 for a 20 horsepower British-built aerial motor that should run continuously for 24 hours. Referring to the question of horsepower Mr. Alexander has said, "You should not require such enormous margins of horsepower. Look at Wright with his fairly heavy machine, and a motor developing an average of 24 horsepower, with a maximum of 27. He found it carried him. Then he took on board a companion and it carried both. Therefore what is the good of running to 50 and 100 horsepower for an aeroplane that shall be really a commercial proposition? For a one-man machine, at any rate, 20 horsepower should be amply sufficient. I do not want to place any arbitrary limits, but to leave designers as free a scope as possible when competing for my prize. My notion is that the engine and fuel for a 24 hours' run should work out at the weight of about 10 pounds per horsepower. Mark, that is not asking for a motor that weighs 10 pounds per horsepower, but one that can carry enough fuel for 24 hours and still work out to 10 pounds per horsepower—which is a very different proposition."

"As the Wrights are flying at present they can carry two men by the developing continuously of about 20 horsepower. Therefore such a motor should be able to carry one man and a fuel supply for 24 hours in an aeroplane. That sounds something like a practical proposition. I do not wish to make a restriction of any kind as to the nature of the motive power."

The Brothers Lebaudy have offered to build a new airship for the French government in place of the Republic, and it is reported that the new vessel will include several improvements, including wooden propellers instead of propellers made of metal. The airship, they say, could be completed in three months.

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Lord Curzon Keeps Pledge Made to Constituency

(Special to The Monitor.)

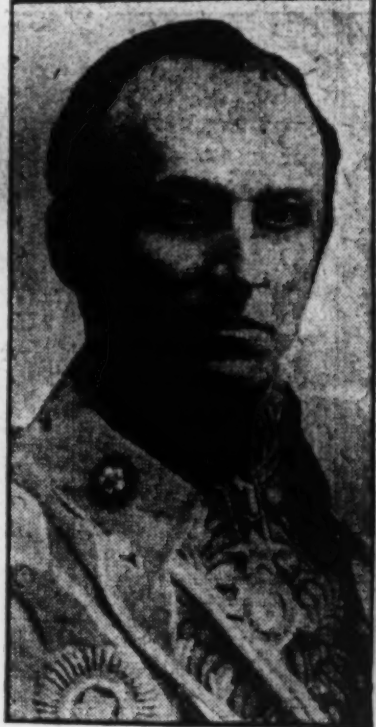
LONDON—When Lord Curzon went out to India as viceroy he was made an Irish peer, so as not to preclude his reentry to the House of Commons on his return. After his struggle with Lord Kitchener, at Simla, which resulted in his return to England, he determined not to enter the House of Commons and sought election as an Irish representative peer. His election was opposed upon the ground that he was not an Irishman, nevertheless he won his election, in the course of which he gave a promise to take an active part in Irish political business. Owing to a variety of causes this promise has hitherto remained unfulfilled, but, on the occasion of the second reading of the government's Irish land bill, he made his re-appearance as an active party speaker. Of course the party papers take diametrically opposite views of his contribution to the debate. To the Conservatives it is a masterly criticism, to the Liberals vox ex cathedra.

This, it is needless to say, is merely the exigency of party warfare. The acerbities of party strife are purely superficial, like the distillates which the bar fling daily across the law courts. There is a story of that brilliant advocate, Montagu Williams, of whom, like the judge in "Trial by Jury," it might be said,

"That many a burglar he's restored
To his friends and his near relations,"
to the effect that after carrying on a most terrific battle at the Old Bailey with Douglas Straight, equally famous in his day as an advocate, and afterward as editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, he was seen by his client, the prisoner of the morning, leaving the Old Bailey arm in arm with his opponent, at the sight of which the acquitted prisoner's power of invective quite failed him, and he was heard feebly muttering, "Well, of all the put-up jobs!"

So the political invectives of the press and the green benches may be taken at their true value, and it may be agreed that Lord Curzon's speech was a powerful indictment of what he considered the socialistic theory embodied in an act of Parliament which empowered the authorities to take land willy nilly from a landlord in order to sell it to the tenant.

There is a member on the government side of the House who shares the views of the opposition with regard to the land clauses of the budget. Harold Cox was elected as a Liberal free-trader for the great industrial constituency of Preston. He was opposed then, as he carefully warned his constituents, to



LORD CURZON.
Who has appeared as active party speaker on Irish land bill.

the taxation of land values, and he has never wavered in his opinion. When the government put forward this very measure, in the budget, he proceeded to vote and speak against them. With the result that the Liberal Association of Preston called upon him to fall into line. Mr. Cox's reply was characteristic. He went down to Preston, called a public meeting of the voters in his constituency, and proceeded to explain his position with the clearness and vigor for which his speeches are remarkable. Did his audience believe, he earnestly demanded, that the only duty of a member was to shout with the noisiest crowd for the temporary craze of the moment, or was it possibly his duty to examine the questions submitted to Parliament, and to vote according to his sense of truth? In any event, Mr. Cox intimated he was determined to defend his seat at the next election on the same issues which won it for him at the last. The election at Preston when the time comes will not be the least interesting in the kingdom.

Meantime Carlyn Bellairs, the Liberal member for King's Lynn, who throughout the present parliament has been so persistent a critic of the government on naval matters, has announced his intention of not again contesting that con-

KING MAY SUCCEED IN FORCING RIVALS TO AGREE ON BUDGET

LONDON—The opinion grows that the King has been successful in bringing the government and the opposition more into agreement on the budget.

The conferences Tuesday between the King and the Premier Asquith on the one hand and the King and Lord Lansdowne and Arthur J. Balfour, respectively Unionist leaders in the Lords and Commons, are believed today to have resulted in a working compromise. It is understood the premier told the King that the government will insist on the budget standing, and that this information was conveyed to the opposition.

The proposal of recourse to a referendum on the budget, appearing in the Times, meets with the sympathy of neither party, and the government papers are emphatic in the assertion that the ministers never intended to adopt such a plan.

It is reported that Premier Asquith will insist that the House of Lords accept the budget without amendment and that the premier advised the King to consult with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, in a political speech, declared that the only thing certain is that the country is on the eve of a general election. The Daily News' parliamentary lobbyist assumes that Premier Asquith obtained the King's written consent to the creation of a sufficient number of new peers to assure the passage of the budget through the Lords.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN SASKATCHEWAN

(Special to The Monitor.)

SASKATOON, Sask.—In the Canadian province of Saskatchewan the wheat crop is reported to reach above the 85,500,000 bushel mark, a little more than half the output of the whole Dominion, which is estimated at 168,386,000 bushels.

Throughout the West the wheat is excellent, 85 per cent reaching the "No. 2 Northern" standard and higher. The oats, barley and flax also are grading high, and show an increase of from 40 to 50 per cent bulk already inspected, as compared with the same date last year.

stintency. The Liberal caucus has explained to him that it has no intention of supporting him, to which their representative has replied with the Partisan shot that as they must be perfectly aware that no Liberal has a chance of successfully contesting the seat, when the election comes, the loss of their support may be received with equanimity.

There are other causes besides these which are not making for the prosperity of the Liberal party. The new surrender of Mr. Lloyd George on the "bottle" question may save the votes of the grocers north of the Tweed, but it will not add to the enthusiasm of the Temperance party. It is becoming more difficult every day to resist the suspicion that the licensing clauses of the budget are dictated rather by political than by temperance considerations. No concessions are it would seem, to be made to the publicans, who are Conservative almost to a man.

This may be perfectly sound from a temperance point of view, but the awkward fact remains that the concession to the Scottish grocers, who are considered to be almost as liberal as the publicans are conservative, is a concession in favor of what, in temperance circles, is considered to be one of the most dangerous forms of dispensing drink.

Difficulties indeed seem to be besetting the government in every direction. Mr. Lloyd George had calculated on an increase of \$33,500,000 for the year on customs and excise; instead of this he is faced with a decrease of \$2,810,000 for the half year. If this should be maintained he will find himself with a serious deficit of \$65,138,855 at the end of the financial year.

In the face of this comes the news of further discussions in the cabinet on the subject of the navy, and the intimation that if the personnel is not promptly increased, the government will have to reckon with the resignation of that brilliant sailor, the second naval lord, Admiral Bridgeman. No wonder when the struggle grows bitter in the House, the chancellor somewhat defiantly remarks that the money has to be found somewhere.

That it will have to be found somewhere, every one is aware, but if the bankers of the city of London, who represent the greatest financial interests in the world, have their way it will not be by robbing the particular "hen-roosts" Mr. Lloyd George has selected. They are preparing a memorial to the House of Lords requesting it not to pass the budget in its present form until the country has had the opportunity of pronouncing on it. It cannot be pretended the political situation is at present devoid of interest.

LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—It is announced in several Berlin newspapers that changes are to take place at once in the management of Krupp's works at Essen. The chairman of the board of directors, it is said, will resign, and several other officials connected with the great manufactory of war-material, including the head of the armor-plates department, will retire. The Essen correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger states that one of the new directors, who has been for some time "head of the political department of the firm of Krupp," is about to take over the management of an "evangelical daily paper" which the firm has acquired.

TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN PARIS

Mahmud Shevket Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, who has been staying in Paris, was interviewed recently by a representative of the Echo de Paris and stated that he was disinclined to agree that the new regime in Turkey had created any appreciable amount of discontent. A certain number of junior officers had been displeased because they had been dismissed as being undesirable. New measures required new men. The anarchy and waste of public funds which had existed for 30 years had been stopped and unduly high salaries had been reduced. The grand vizier now receives \$1500 a month instead of \$8500 a month, but on the other hand the pay and pen-

NEW BUNKERS FOR COAL CREEK

Company Which Is Now Erecting Power Plant at Dawson Will Build Storage Houses for Fuel.

(Special to The Monitor.)

DAWSON, Y. T.—Mr. Thurston, manager of the Northern Light, Power & Coal Company, which is erecting an immense power plant here, states that his company will build new bunkers next year at Coal Creek Landing and in this city at a cost of \$80,000. It is the intention to handle 600 tons per day next season, and to place it on the market low enough to get the city and steamer trade. The power plant when completed will generate 8000 horse-power, which will be transmitted to within 100 miles if required.

INDIAN TRIBES APPEAL TO KING

Will Send Petition to British Ruler and Secretary of State for Colonies Claiming Protection.

(Special to The Monitor.)

VICTORIA, B. C.—The representatives of the majority of the Indian tribes of British Columbia have concluded to submit their grievances to King Edward, and the secretary of state for the colonies, in the form of a petition in which they claim his majesty's protection in regard to their rights as his subjects, which they declare have been ignored by the government of British Columbia.

The Indians claim an interest in all the lands of the province, with the exception of some small portions of Vancouver island which were surrendered before confederation, declaring that their title was recognized and guaranteed by a proclamation issued by King George III. in 1763, and was later accepted by the legislature of Vancouver island colony. The assembled chiefs also appealed "to every tribe of Indians throughout the province to avoid all resort to force and violence in the assertion of their rights."

COMPANY PUTS ON SMALL STEAMERS

(Special to The Monitor.)

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The picturesque Lake Titicaca, situated in one of the highest tablelands of the Andean range, has become the center of a thriving and growing commerce carried on between Bolivia and Peru. An English company, which has a Peruvian concession for the exploitation of some of the railways of that republic, has added to the fleet of small steamers and launches already existing two of the largest, most important and fastest, which render great service to Bolivian-Peruvian commerce by transporting large quantities of merchandise consigned to and from the Peruvian ports of Mollendo and Puno, the imports going to La Paz and other Bolivian centers of distribution and the exports to foreign countries.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN NIGERIA.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BENIN, Nigeria—According to latest information good progress is being made with the Baro-Kano railway, and that up to Sept. 18 further consignments of railway material of over 20,000 tons had been delivered in the river. Work is going on simultaneously on the line from Lagos, and also that from Baro, and it is expected that the rails will be at Zungeru in March.

EARL GREY HOPEFUL AND CONFIDENT OF ALBERTA'S FUTURE

(Special to The Monitor.)

EDMONTON, Alberta—The speech of His Excellency Earl Grey, at the recent laying of the corner-stone of the new legislative buildings to be erected here, was full of hope and confidence in the future prosperity of Alberta and of the immense growth which he declares is sure to be hers. Speaking to the 3000 school children, who were assembled in honor of the event, the governor general said: "I should like the children of Edmonton to realize the great privileges they enjoy as citizens of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. I should like them to remember that the strength of the empire rests, not only on area or numbers, but on the moral qualities of its citizens and on the contributions which each of them individually brings to the character of Alberta and Canada. I should like them also to realize . . . that it rests with them to see that the influence of Alberta and Canada upon the administration of the empire will be of such a nature as will enable the empire to be in the future, as it has been in the past, a world-wide instrument of freedom, righteousness, and Christian civilization."

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Leading Events in Athletic World

BOTH TEAMS FIGHT HARD FOR TODAY'S BIG BALL CONTEST

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	2	2	.500
Pittsburg	2	2	.500

(Continued from Page One.)

The fourth game of the series on Bennett field Tuesday by a score of 5 to 0. This made the victories two each.

Notwithstanding the fact that Pittsburg had defeated Mullin in the first game of the series Friday, Manager Jennings again selected his star pitcher to do the work and he came fully up to expectations. He kept the Pittsburg hits well scattered and after Detroit had succeeded in accumulating its five runs, the outcome was never in doubt. The American champions also showed up well in the field and their hitting was better than in the majority of the previous games.

Manager Clarke tried Leifeld, and Detroit seemed to have little trouble in getting hits and runs off him. His pitching was not of championship caliber, and it was probably the last game he will pitch in this series.

Mullin showed great form in the third inning when he struck out Wagner, with two out and men on second and third. Just before he had struck out Manager Clarke, a hard hitter, with men on first and second. A double steal on Clarke's third strike moved the men to second and third, where they were left.

Detroit scored because it was able to hit when hits meant runs. Stange distinguished himself in the second inning by sending Detroit's first two runs across the plate with a drive just out of Miller's reach. In the fourth inning Bush's double into the outfield crowd in left field scored another run, and it was immediately followed by another two-bagger into the same place, Cobb, scoring two more. The score:

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
D. Jones, lf.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bush, ss.	5	1	1	2	0	0	0
Cobb, rf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Crawford, cf.	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
DeLahanty, 2b.	5	0	0	0	1	3	1
Morarity, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
T. Jones, lb.	5	1	1	1	13	0	0
Stange, c.	5	0	1	1	9	1	0
Mullin, p.	5	1	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	32	5	8	10	27	12	1

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
Byrne, 2b.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	5	0	0	0	3	4	0
Mullin, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3	1	2
Abstein, 3b.	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gibson, c.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Leifeld, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
McKinnon, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippi, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	4	3	24	19	0

Two-base hits, Byrne, Bush, Cobb. Hits, off Leifeld, 7 in 4 innings; off Philippi, 1 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hits, T. Jones, Stange. Stolen bases, Byrne, Leach. Double play, Wagner and Abstein. Left on bases, Detroit 9, Pittsburg 7. First base on balls, off Mullin 2, off Leifeld 1, off Philippi 1. First base on errors, Detroit 4, Pittsburg 1. Hit by pitched ball, by Leifeld, Cobb, DeLahanty. Struck out, by Mullin 10, by Philippi 1. Time 2h. Umpires, Klem, Evans, O'Loughlin and Johnson.

*Batted for Leifeld in fifth.

HALL COACHING DARTMOUTH ENDS

HANOVER, N. H.—In the signal practice Tuesday the Dartmouth varsity looked better and much snap was put into the work. Ingersoll was at his place at left half. Sherwin was in tackle. These men were taken out when the scrimmage with the freshmen started.

The secretary of the rules committee, E. K. Hall, who was on the field coaching the ends, put fight into the men that was excellent and a few days of this work will have them well in line.

Following this work a hard scrimmage with the freshmen was held, the freshmen carrying the ball to the two-yard line only to lose it on a fumble.

The line-up of the varsity was as follows: Daley and Dodge, ends; Palmer and Lang, tackles; Tobin and Farnham, guards; Needham, center; Brady, quarter; Smith and Ryan, halfbacks; and Marks, fullback.

WEST POINT HAS SCRIMMAGE

WEST POINT—The West Point eleven today holds its first scrimmage of the week. In the practice Tuesday they ran through some new formations. Weir and Devore were in at guards, and with Chamberlin's return, all the regulars are back at work. The athletic council reports a tremendous demand for tickets for Saturday's game. Instead of two small grand-stands there will be a stand the full length, enclosing the east and west and south sides of the field. The officials decided on for Saturday's game are: Referee, Mr. Langford; umpire, Dr. Carl Williams; field judge, W. P. Oleson.

COLQUITT IS AMATEUR CHAMPION

NEW YORK—The Cosmopolitan amateur championship over the traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club was won Tuesday by Louis W. Colquitt of the Jersey City Gun Club.

TUESDAY'S SCHOOL GAMES

Pomfret 12, Brookline H. O. 7.
Newton 15, Roxbury 7.
Boston College H. O. 10, Boston A. C. 10.
Boston A. C. 10, Norwood H. O. 10.

BOSTONS OUT FOR TODAY'S CONTEST

Now Lead the New York Nationals in the Intercity Series Two Games to One.

With a lead of two games to one in their intercity series with the New York Nationals the Boston Americans take the field this afternoon in the fourth contest determined to make it three straight. Coffins is the pitcher Lake has decided upon to face New York, and McGraw selected Mathewson to even the series.

The Boston players are anxious to face Mathewson again, Speaker, Lord and Niles being confident of getting a good number of hits off him.

Boston won the third game Tuesday in the ninth inning on a home run by Speaker after New York had tied the score in its half of that inning.

The pitching of Hall for Boston up to the ninth inning was steady and puzzling. He had a slow ball that kept New York's total of hits to six and their total of runs to one, up to the last inning. Fied against him, Leon Ames for seven innings did not have as much luck and was moreover a rather easy proposition for several of the Boston hitters. Poor support was largely responsible for several of the Boston failures, but they should have won anyway on the basis of safe hits as compared with New York. Ames was taken out in the eighth to let Meyers bat for him, and Crandall finished the game, his only serious black mark being the home run, which lost New York the game. The score:

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	4	0
Lord, 2b.	5	0	3	3	0	0	0
Speaker, cf.	5	1	1	4	3	0	0
Stahl, 3b.	5	0	0	0	7	1	0
Carson, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Niles, rf.	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
French, ss.	4	2	1	1	1	2	1
Hooper, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, p.	3	0	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	30	5	11	14	27	9	2

NEW YORK NATIONALS.

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	1	1	1	6	0
Seymour, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
McCormick, rf.	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Murray, lf.	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bridwell, ss.	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	1	1	9	0	2
Schiel, c.	1	0	1	1	8	3	0
Ames, p.	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Crandall, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	7	20	10	0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.....1 2 3 4 5 6 0 0 1-5
New York.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3-4
Home run, Speaker. Sacrifice hits, Schell, Hall. Sacrifice fly, Murray. Stolen bases, French, Murray, Merkle, Doyle. First base on balls, off Ames 2, off Hall 5. Hit by Murray, Doyle, by Hall, Morison. Struck out, by Ames 9 in 7 innings; off Crandall, 2 in 2 innings. Balk, Hall. Struck out, by Ames 6, by Crandall 2, by Hall 5. Double play, Schell and Bridwell. Umpires, Conolly and Rigler. Time 2h. Attendance 260.

*Batted for Ames in the eighth. *Two out when winning run was made.

COY'S PUNTING FEATURE AT YALE

Howe Runs Varsity Eleven in Practice and Will Be First Choice for the West Point Game.

NEW HAVEN—No changes were made Tuesday in the new line-up of the Yale football squad. Captain Coy was again in the signal line and he did all the kicking in the scrimmage.

Holt took his place at fullback in the scrimmage work. Coy did some fine punting. The only touchdown was made as the result of his punting. He started off with a kick which sent the pigskin to the 30-yard line.

The second eleven showed improvement and played better than at any time before this year.

Hutchinson, the former quarterback, and Quill, the fullback, are here assisting in coaching the team. They pay special attention to Howe and Johnson. Howe played on the varsity all through the scrimmage, and it has been decided to play him in the game against West Point on Saturday.

Andrus played all through the practice game at his new position, his return strengthening the lineup. The line-up was: Kilpatrick, lf., Hobbs, lt., Lilley, lf., Cooney, c., Goebel, rf., Andrus, rt., Logan, q., Howe, q.b., Field, lb.b., Daly, r.b.b., Coy and Holt, fb.

The staying of Andrus is still uncertain, but the chances seem to be that he will, unless Cooney fails at center. Field and Daly were both in the lineup for the first time in days. Both of these men are showing up strong. Philbin is still out, as is Haines, end, who was tried in the backfield.

Bowling Results.

	1	2	3	Totals.
Paper Room	477	481	447	1405
Cambridgeport	453	451	444	1348
Letter Room	408	421	402	1231
Cambridge	408	441	422	1271
Money Order	419	425	397	1241
Essex Street	454	425	445	1324
Night Clerks	417	410	391	1218
Registry	378	390	344	1088
Station A	390	391	362	1143
Central	428	417	453	1298

WISCONSIN DEFEATS JAPANESE

TOKIO—Tokio University was defeated Tuesday by the University of Wisconsin baseball team 8 to 0.

NEW DARTMOUTH HALF.



J. J. RYAN, 1910.

Right halfback varsity football team.

DARTMOUTH HAS FAST BACKFIELD

Brady, Captain of Basketball Team, Seems to Have First Choice for Quarter, Though Pushed by Pishon.

HANOVER—Coach Lillard of the Dartmouth football team has been driving his men hard during the past few days in preparation for the hard games to come. The coaches have somewhat changed the lineup during the past week. Dingle, until lately first choice for center, has been sent to the second team, and his place has been filled by Needham. Needham has been filling his new position with much promise, and will probably be given a good tryout. He is a valuable man for the first team, but until now he has not found his right place. He has formerly played at tackle. The place left vacant by Sherwin has been filled the past few days by Palmer, the big center. This is a new position for him, and although Sherwin has gone back to his old position, Palmer looks good for second place. He is a fairly good center, and earlier in the season he was tried out at end, but failed to develop the necessary speed.

The backfield is developing into a fast group. Marks is still the wonder that he was last year, and is Dartmouth's most consistent ground gainer. Ryan has put up a star game so far at right half. He is fast and is also a sure punter. Ingersoll has been rather unfortunate, but will prove a fast and aggressive back. Pishon, the diminutive quarter of last year, is still pushing Brady, the basketball captain, hard for that place.

Two pairs of ends are being kept busy running down punts, especial attention being given to these as to have fast and accurate men on either end. Bankart and Daly still hold first place, with Ahlswede and Elcock ready to take their places if needed.

The first team has been reporting daily to the training table under the direction of Trainer Dole. Field Coach Lillard has been assisted by Coaches Brusse and Keady and Randall.

LIPTON STILL HOPES TO RACE

GLASGOW—Sir Thomas Lipton, who still clings to the hope that the New York Yacht Club will so modify its rules that his fourth challenge for the America's cup will be acceptable, will leave for New York Saturday, accompanied by Colonel Neil, one of his closest yachting advisers, to reopen negotiations with the New York Yacht Club.

According to Mr. Lipton, Designer Fife has designs for a possible Shamrock IV, which will be faster than any of the previous Shamrocks, the White Heather or any English yacht ever built.

Lipton insists that if permitted to challenge for the cup with a more serviceable yacht than the previous challengers, he can "lift" the cup. Under the New York Yacht Club's rulings, however, Lipton says it is impossible to build a boat strong enough either to sail or be towed across the Atlantic that will stand a chance against the purely racing type of yacht that the New York Yacht Club uses.

Lipton admitted that he had not strong hope of having the New York Club modify its rules.

TALBOT NOT TO ENTER CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Because Lee J. Talbot, the intercollegiate champion hammer thrower and wrestler, failed to pass upon one subject in which he had been conditioned from his freshman year he has been refused permission to reenter Cornell this year. His loss will be severely felt by the track team as he was considered a sure winner in the weight events.

HAUGHTON MAKES SEVERAL SHIFTS

Perkins Displaces Paul Withington at Center, the Latter Going to His Old Place at Guard.

That Coach Haughton is not satisfied with the work of the Harvard varsity eleven was shown Tuesday, when he made several changes in the lineup against the second. Paul Withington went from center to left guard, his last year's position, and Perkins, who has been playing with the substitutes, took his place. Hooper substituted for McKay at left tackle, and Lothrop Withington was given a chance at right tackle. Neither Corbett nor Smith played. Rogers, who was used in the backfield last Saturday, was tried at left end in place of Houston. Though Houston is first choice for the place, Rogers is improving steadily, and if he can develop still more speed, will prove a strong competitor for it. Minot started at fullback, but after a few plays was replaced by Long.

In the early part of the scrimmage the varsity was unable to hold the second backs, who repeatedly tore through center for good long gains. The varsity finally scored on a fumble made by the second on its own 40-yard line, where Leslie caught the ball and made his way down the field for a touchdown.

Frothingham showed up strong on end runs and L. Withington played a good game at right tackle, but team play was sadly lacking. Perkins showed up well in the offensive but could not stop the rushing directed at him. Hooper also was much better on the offense than on the defense. L. Withington showed up best among the new men and gives considerable promise.

Sprague did some good punting for the second, out-kicking Pierce, for the varsity. Frothingham, Long, Leslie and Morrison were used in the backfield. Morrison and Long did good work in line plunging, but the latter was a trifle slower in getting under way than the former. Captain Fish and McKay watched the contest from the side lines.

The next secret practise will be on Friday, when the gates of the stadium will be closed to all except members of the squad. The lineup:

VARITY. SECOND TEAM.
Houston, Rogers, Huntington, Le., Whitely, Hooper, L., Country Club, defeated Tom Anderson, Montclair, N. J., 1 up. Gilbert Nichols, Wilmington, Del., defeated Jack Hobbes, Englewood, N. J., 3 and 2.

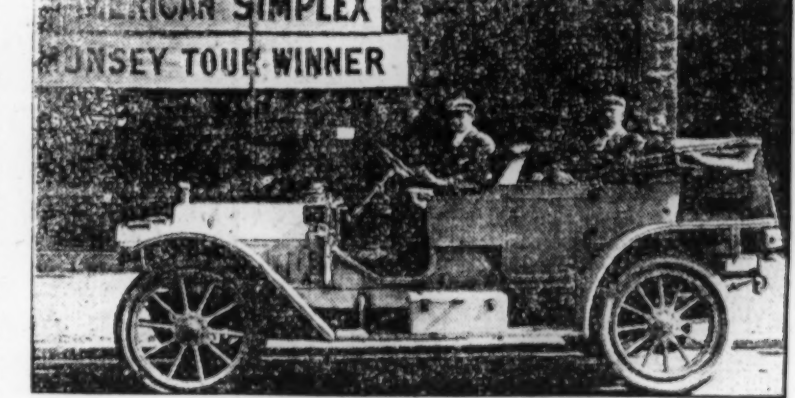
Final.
Campbell defeated Nichols, 1 up.

SECOND DIVISION.
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills, L., defeated Donald Ross, Chalkley, 1 up.

Amateur-Professional Four-Ball.
Mackie defeated Ross, 1 up, 22 holes.

*T. G. Stevenson, Country Club, and Andy Campbell, Spring Haven, Pa., defeated 37 38 37.

NEW AMERICAN SIMPLEX



At the wheel is W. Mason Turner, manager, and behind him Joseph F. Turner, secretary.

Many people who have been interested in the recent automobile races have been under the impression that the car which won the recent Lowell race was the American Simplex Valveless Two-Cycle car.

Mr. Turner, manager of the American Simplex Company, said: "We heartily congratulate the car which won the Lowell race, but wish it distinctly understood that it was not the American Simplex Valveless car, as we are not selling four-cycle racing cars or two-cycle racing cars, but are offering to the automobile public a car which is simpler in construction, contains only nine moving parts in the motor, in place of 120 to 150 moving and stationary parts in the four-cycle type. It will run from one mile an hour to 65 miles an hour on the high gear, which I believe is the greatest range of speed in any automobile in the world on a single gear, and in no way resembles the Lowell racing car with its large valves, large piston displacement, double chain drive and other features which we are absolutely opposed to. Do you think that a racing car could drive down through the traffic in Boston on its high gear at the rate of two or three miles an hour without slipping the clutch?"

"I make this statement that any one who contemplates purchasing the valveless American Simplex Two-Cycle car need not feel that they are buying a racing car, which would not be practical for town use, but fix it in the minds of the public that the four-cylinder valveless motor in the American Simplex is more flexible than the four-cylinder motor in the other car, and that it is as absolutely practical for town use, as well as touring and an occasional fast sprint."

CAMPBELL STARS AT COUNTRY CLUB

Defeats Nicholls in the Final Round of Big Open Tournament With a Record-Breaking Card.

Alec Campbell of the Brookline Country Club distinguished himself in the final match of the first division of match play at Clyde Park for the chief prize Tuesday when he defeated Gilbert Nichols of Wilmington, Del. It was a great match, Campbell showing the high quality of golf he has displayed all through the meet.

Isaac Mackie, the Fox Hills (L. I.) professional, former eastern professional champion, won over Alec Ross after a great battle of 22 holes. Seldom has a meeting of golfers furnished so keenly contested a group of matches.

Alec Campbell had a hard time defeating Tom Anderson. Campbell took the lead in the seventeenth and won the match there, so it developed. He did almost the same thing in the final with Nichols, when he squared the match at the seventeenth, and with a perfectly played three at the home green won the match. The cards:

Campbell	4	5	3	3	3	4	5	35
Nichols	3	4	5	2	4	4	6	37
Campbell	4	5	4	2	4	3	37	73
Nichols	3	4	5	3	6	5	39	70

Mackie and Alec Ross had an exciting match. At the fourth Mackie was 2 up. Ross squaring the match at the sixth, and at the turn they were even, after Mackie had led by 1 up at the seventh. The next three holes were halved, and Mackie won the next two. It took Ross to the home green to reduce this lead, winning the sixteenth and eighteenth holes. Each had a chance to win the match before it had gone to 22 holes, but at the fourth Mackie got a brilliantly played 3 and won the match. Cards:

Mackie	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	38
Ross	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	38
Mackie	4	5	4	5	4	3	38	76
Ross	4	5	4	6	5	4	39	77

Extra holes—Mackie, 4, 4, 5, 3; Ross, 4, 4, 5, 4.

T. G. Stevenson and Andy Campbell won the amateur-professional four-ball foursomes, leading their nearest competitors by one stroke. Their card:

out.....4 4 4 4 3 4 6 37
Home.....3 4 4 5 5 3 5 38 75

FIRST DIVISION.

Semi-finals.

Alec Campbell, Country Club, defeated Tom Anderson, Montclair, N. J., 1 up.

Gilbert Nichols, Wilmington, Del., defeated Jack Hobbes, Englewood, N. J., 3 and 2.

Final.

Campbell defeated Nichols, 1 up.

SECOND DIVISION.

Semi-finals.

Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills, L., defeated Donald Ross, Chalkley, 1 up.

Alec Ross, Brae-Burn, defeated P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 1 up, 19 holes.

Final.

Mackie defeated Ross, 1 up, 22 holes.

AMATEUR-PROFESSIONAL FOUR-BALL.

Foursomes.

T. G. Stevenson, Country Club, and Andy Campbell, Spring Haven, Pa., defeated 37 38 37.

*Amateurs.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

When a Scotch golf expert who is little given to speech takes you by the hand and enthusiastically says he is the most-pleased man in all the world; that he has just played the greatest game of his life, into which have been crowded four national championship victories and the same number of western title

Mr. Peary Bases Proof Against Dr. Cook on Word of Two Eskimos

(Continued from Page One.)

before an unbiased body of inquirers. Commander Peary evidently regards their evidence as of the most profound importance, and so do I. It seems to me that he might have brought them along with him if he was so confident that they would corroborate his story. He, however, chose not to do so.

"I will, therefore, send for them as soon as possible and place them at the disposal of any scientific or other body that may desire to examine them with the aid of any competent interpreters whom the examining body may appoint."

Peary Proof Is Based on Word of Two Eskimo Boys

NEW YORK.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic Club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic Club.

(Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.)

INTRODUCTION BY MR. PEARY.

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anorotok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys or young men, two sledges and some 20 dogs. The boys were I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about 18 and the other about 19 years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me, in a general way, where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones sound and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY.

Signed statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson, in regard to testimony of Cook's two Eskimo boys. The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anorotok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-took-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

Notes of their statements were taken by several of us, and no one of us has any doubt that they told the truth.

Their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, was corroborated by other men in the tribe, and was elicited neither by threats nor promises, the two boys and their father talking of their journey and their experiences in the same way that they would talk of any hunting trip.

To go more into details: One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing out with his finger on the map, but not making any marks upon it.

As he went out, the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, also, without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy.

When he was through, Panikpah, the father of I-took-a-shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen's strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some 15 years, came in and indicated the same localities as the two boys.

Then the first boy was brought in again, and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where, according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus, musk-oxen.

The second boy was then called and the two went over the chart together, as noted hereafter.

Finally, Panikpah, the father, was again called in to verify details of the portions of the route with which he was personally familiar.

The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary, nor in his presence, a fact that obviates any possible claim that they were awed by him.

Certain questions on independent lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys.

Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual

questions on minor points that had occurred to him.

During the taking of this testimony, it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anorotok, crossed Smith's sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer harbor, then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anorotok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded upon Flagler bay, a branch of Buchanan bay, and crossed Ellesmere Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "bay fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heureka sound" and Nansen strait.

On their way they killed musk-oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen strait (shore of Axel Heiberg Land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolootingwah and Inughito, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anorotok, arriving May 7. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and 20 odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southwestward a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left a cache and where the four men had turned back.

Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during that time I-took-a-shoo went back to the cache and got his gun which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and that their sledges still had all they could carry, so that they could not take more.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Did you cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Ans. No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Did not remember exactly, but something over 20.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans. Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.

From here they then went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

The size and position of this island, as drawn by the first boy, was criticized by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberg Land (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes Land and Ellef Ringnes Land.

This criticism and correction was accepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island, but was stopped, as Commander Peary had given instructions that no changes or erasures were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

From the island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Lands). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands (Amund Ringnes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land, the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

The above portion of the state-

ment of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the pole and back, and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of ten hundred and forty geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees north) to the pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav sea to the south end of Heiberg Land, then down through Norwegian bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs, to the east side of Graham island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eid's Fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic, and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk inlet, then back along the north coast of Colin Archer peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh eider duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, that is shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

The statement in regard to the fresh eider duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July. (This statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straightforwardness and detail of their narratives were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys' statement. This locality of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where during his stay in that region he obtained eider ducks' eggs.)

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones sound. Here they killed some musk-oxen and, continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk-oxen.

After the return in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad bight in the coast of Cadogan ford; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, I-took-a-shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith sound on the ice, arriving at Anorotok.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N. ROBERT A. BARTLETT, Master S. S. Roosevelt. D. B. McMillan, GEORGE BORUP, MATTHEW A. HENSON.

BANKING CHAPTER HOLDS A MEETING

The Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking held a meeting in Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, Tuesday evening at which addresses on banking, the bank system and legislation relating to banks were delivered by Arthur B. Chapin, bank commissioner of Massachusetts; Prof. Samuel Williston of the Harvard law school; Clark Williams, superintendent of banks for New York state, and George E. Allen, educational director of the American Institute of Banking. Charles B. Wiggins presided and stated that the chapter now has 350 members, consisting chiefly of bank clerks.

CRITICIZE STATE BOARD.

John M. Mitchell and Oliver E. Branch, attorneys of the Boston & Maine railroad, make a statement in which they criticize the methods of the New Hampshire board of equalization in assessing the steam and electric railroad properties.

Map of Actual Route Taken by Dr. Cook, According to Mr. Peary's Statement.



(Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.)

CHART SUBMITTED BY COMMANDER PEARY OF SURGEON'S ARCTIC ROUTE.

This is declared by the naval officer to be an exact copy, with annotations by himself, of the tracing made by the Eskimos that accompanied Dr. Cook on his journey in the Arctic regions, at the time that he claimed to have penetrated the Arctic sea to the north pole, in April, 1908.

BOARD EXPLAINS ART MUSEUM TAX

Mayor Hibbard has received from the city assessors a statement of the facts as they see them regarding the question of taxing the old Art Museum in Copley square.

The statement says that the law requires the assessors to assess real estate to the owner or the person in possession, and the Art Museum was the owner of record, the legal owner and the person in possession on May 1, 1909, consequently it was the only one which could be assessed, and under the law the museum is exempt.

Reports filed of property owned by these exempted institutions, the statement says, are not to aid taxation but to aid exemption, and even in this respect they are of little value, as exemption depends upon ownership, and further, if items are omitted from these reports it must be shown that it was a willful omission or the tax must be abated.

STANDING OF FREE PASSÉS IS ARGUED

WASHINGTON.—The validity of the anti-free pass section of the Hepburn act came up in the supreme court Monday on a motion for the advancement of the appeal of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad from the judgment of the Kentucky court of appeals holding it to be constitutional.

The railroad 28 years ago agreed to carry Erasmus L. Motley and his wife, of Bowling Green, Ky., over its lines free for the rest of their lives and issued them annual passes until the Hepburn act went into effect.

The Motleys then brought suit to enforce the contract, and the Kentucky courts so ordered. The court took the motion under advisement.

PUBLICITY TALKS TO DRY GOODS MEN

"Advertising as an Asset to the Retailer" was discussed at the meeting of the New England Dry Goods Association in Ford Hall Tuesday evening, when about 600 members were present. J. C. B. Smith, president of the association, presided.

A. W. Guptill, F. W. Tully, John H. Fahey, Albert J. Leitch of Cleveland, O., and O. R. Powell of Salem spoke.

PASTEL EXHIBIT ANNOUNCED.

An exhibition of pastels of celebrated men and women will take place at the Walter Kimball galleries from Oct. 18 to 30. The artist is Mrs. A. Clifford Barney of Washington, who, while in Boston, will be the guest of the Professional Women's Club at the Hotel Vendome next Tuesday.

LECTURE COURSE IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Free public lectures with lantern illustrations, for which no tickets are required, are to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, as follows:

- Oct. 21, "The New Museum of Fine Arts," by Arthur Fairbanks.
- Oct. 28, "The Nature and Scope of Art," F. Melbourne Greene.
- Nov. 4, "Types of Composition and Drawing," F. Melbourne Greene.
- Nov. 11, "Style," F. Melbourne Greene.
- Nov. 18, "Books and Book Lovers," Harry Lyman Koopman.
- Dec. 2, "Portugal," John C. Bowker.
- Dec. 9, "Picturesque Sicily," Minna Eliot Tenney.
- Dec. 30, "Through North Africa, including the Buried Roman City of Tinga," George B. Dexter.
- Jan. 6, "Algiers, Tunis, Biskra," George B. Dexter.
- Jan. 13, "A Summer in Norway," Minna Eliot Tenney.
- Jan. 20, "Spanish Cities and Spanish Artists," Martha A. S. Shannon.
- Jan. 27, "Italy," Henry J. Kilbourn.
- Feb. 3, "The White House and its Famous People," Caroline Melbourne Kingman.
- Feb. 10, "Historic Castles of England," George N. Cross.
- Feb. 17, "Arts and Crafts, Past and Present," Anna Seaton Schmidt.
- Feb. 24, "Longfellow: The Poet and the Man," Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue.
- March 3, "Athens," Arthur Stoddard Cooley.
- March 10, "On the Track of Odysseus—New Homeric Questions," Arthur Stoddard Cooley.
- March 17, "England and Scotland—Historic, Literary, and Picturesque," Henry Warren Poor.
- March 31, "Days with the Birds," Kate Tryon.
- April 7, "A Winter with St. Gaudens," Jane G. Ryder.
- April 14, "The Present and Future of Printing," Henry Turner Bailey.

LITTLE GIRLS RUN SUNBEAM SOCIETY

READING, Mass.—Probably no town in the country has a club composed of younger members than the Sunbeam Society of this town. Organized last summer and composed of little girls, none of them over 11 years of age, it is now a flourishing organization. Entertainments are given and the proceeds used to buy food or clothing for those less fortunate than the members and the club recently made a small donation to the Congregational church building fund. The officers are: President, Vesta Jordan; vice-president, Gladys Cloudman; treasurer, Priscilla Davis; secretary, Annie Welch.

CITIES OF ARIZONA SEE PRESIDENT ON TRIP ACROSS STATE

Mr. Taft Delivers Speeches and Holds Receptions on Way Northward From Maricopa to Grand Canyon.

RIDING ON SPECIAL

YUMA, Ariz.—President Taft today is speeding across the sands of Arizona on his journey back from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. He crossed the Colorado river at Yuma shortly after 6 a. m. and proceeded, with a pause at Maricopa, the railroad junction town, where the train left the main line, northward toward Phoenix and other principal cities of the territory.

The President was met at Yuma by Governor Sloane of Arizona accompanied by the other territorial officials and prominent citizens.

At Tempe, the first scheduled stop, the President will speak a few words from the car platform on matters of interest to the citizens of the territory. The formal ceremonies of welcome by the Governor will take place at Phoenix, shortly after noon. Here a stop of one hour will be made and the President will deliver his principal address in Arizona. A short automobile ride through the valley will be taken, and the President will visit the Indian school and other points of interest.

Leaving the capital the train will proceed still northward toward the mountains and the Grand Canyon which they will reach tomorrow. The special is scheduled to reach Prescott at 6:20 p. m., where a stop of an hour will be made and the President will deliver a public address.

CHILDREN VISIT AT STATE HOUSE

Seventy boys and girls from the "Garden City," the miniature municipality of Worcester, are in Boston today to visit Bunker Hill and call upon Governor Draper at the State House. The trip was made in 18 automobiles with an adult in each car.

After visiting Bunker Hill and other historic points in Charlestown the party had luncheon in the city proper and this afternoon will be received by the Governor in the executive chamber. The excursion is conducted by the Rev. Robert J. Flood and George Webb of Worcester.

CHINESE LEADER GOES TO PEKING.

SHANGHAI, China.—Yuan Shih Kai, the reform leader, former viceroy of the province of Chih-li, has announced his intention of proceeding to Peking. It is believed that he will make an attempt to return to official life.

INCORPORATE TO DOOM WEBSTER.

WEBSTER, Mass.—The Webster & Dudley Manufacturing Company, an organization composed of business men from both towns, will incorporate for \$15,000, to erect a building in Webster for manufacturing purposes, to be let to some concern desiring to locate in Webster.

SAM WALTER FOSS TO READ.

Sam Walter Foss will present a program of readings selected from his own writings this evening in Irving hall of the School of Expression.

Wilton and Brussels Rugs MARKED DOWN

We are closing out a few patterns of Wilton and Brussels Rugs in carpet sizes. These are all in desirable patterns, best quality and give you the opportunity of owning a high grade, wear-resisting rug at the usual price of an ordinary grade.

WILTON RUGS—9x12—In beautiful Oriental designs and colorings. Heavy, thick goods, made of fine quality worsted. Former price \$40.00. Now \$32.50

BRUSSELS RUGS—9x12—Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms or Libraries. Late patterns and lasting colors. Full five frame. Former prices \$27.50 and \$30.00. Now \$22.50

We Give Immediate Attention to Mail Orders
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ANTIQUES FORCED TO VACATE

Stock valued at \$50,000 MUST BE TURNED INTO CASH during the next 10 days. PRICES WILL ACCOMPLISH OUR OBJECT for which we solicit your patronage and personal inspection.

In this collection will be found choice examples of SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE, HIPPELWHITE and CARVED FURNITURE, in SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, BUREAUX, DINING, LIBRARY and DRESSING TABLES, BANJO CLOCKS, CHEVAL MIRRORS, MARBLED WASHINGTON and WING CHAIRS, handsomely carved SOFAS with claw feet, and fine old SOUTHERN DAVENPORTS. One block front HIGHBOY, straight and bonnet top HIGHBOYS and LOWBOYS. An assortment of over 1000 pieces of SHEPHERD and SOLID SILVER, ANTIQUE MIRRORS, BLUE CHINA, BRASS BITS and CUBOIDS.

We must vacate the store now occupied by us, 272 BOYLSTON STREET, which is our reason for making this sacrifice sale. Every article will be MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES at about ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

COLONIAL ART COMPANY
272 Boylston Street
Store formerly occupied by Vantias Co.

REPUBLICANS MEET IN RHODE ISLAND

(Continued from Page One.)

efforts to give our state a satisfactory administration have been earnest, and I am well rewarded today by your appreciation and cordial greetings.

"If the electorate of Rhode Island should sanction your nomination it will be my aim to follow the same policy, to be the servant of the people; proud to serve my party, but prouder still to serve my state."

"The Republican party convention adopted the declaration of principles that follow in part:

"We congratulate this state and the country on the promptness and efficiency by which the Republican administration in Congress secured the passage of the recent tariff bill, which will assure to the citizens of this country a season of prosperity more universal and more enduring than they have heretofore enjoyed.

"This measure protects American labor more directly and exclusively than any enactments heretofore passed. If given a fair trial this measure will add wealth, comfort and happiness to every laborer, farmer, operative, and to every industry great and small.

"The people of Rhode Island are justly proud of the fact that the enactment of this important measure was largely the result of the efforts of that eminent statesman, Nelson W. Aldrich, senior senator from this state. We rejoice in the public utterance of President William H. Taft, that 'Senator Aldrich is certainly one of the ablest financial directors in Congress.'

"We approve the able and dignified administration of the affairs of this state by Gov. Aram J. Pothier.

"We gladly call attention to the legislative record of the General Assembly of 1909, controlled in both branches by a large majority of Republicans.

"In the management of our public institutions, and in the erection of substantial buildings requiring large expenditures of money, the trusted servants of the state have acted wisely and economically.

"The question of taxation is being diligently considered by a commission appointed by the Republican administration, which will report at the next session of the General Assembly, and we pledge our assistance to the enactment of taxation laws on the principle that the burden of taxes shall be so distributed as to bear most heavily upon those best able to sustain them.

"In this connection, we deem it best that the Legislature, without regard to party consideration, take such action as may seem best concerning the federal income tax.

"In conformity to the pledges of the Republican party three amendments to the state constitution have been submitted to the voters for their decision.

"First, an amendment providing for a reapportionment and enlargement of the House of Representatives. We earnestly urge all citizens to vote to approve this amendment. By the language of this amendment gerrymandering is impossible and unconstitutional.

"Second, the amendment making the Lieutenant Governor the presiding officer in the Senate and grand committee.

"Third, an amendment giving the Governor the veto power, which cannot be overridden except by a three fifths vote.

"We approve the proposition submitted to the people for their approval or rejection authorizing the issue of state bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000 for the acquisition and improvement of shore property in Providence, Pawtucket and East Providence."

CORNWALLIS DAY CONTEST CLOSES

WALTHAM, Mass.—The prize essays written by the pupils of the eighth and ninth grades of the grammar schools on "Cornwallis Day" were turned over to the judges, Mrs. John L. Harvey, Mrs. Ida E. Hall and Thomas F. Kearns, today by Mrs. Mary Wright Bryant, chairman of the committee of the local D.A.R. chapter.

The contest closed Tuesday and the large number of essays turned in testifies to the keen interest that has been felt by the children in it. Neither the committee nor the judges will know the writers of the essays until the winners are announced.

GIVE EXPERIENCES IN FOREIGN FIELD

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Interesting accounts of their experiences as missionaries in foreign lands were given by several members of the New England branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society at today's session of the convention which is being held in this city by the society in celebration of its fortieth anniversary.

The principal speakers at the morning session were Miss Florence Nichols of Lucknow, India, and Miss Gertrude Gilman of Peking, China. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. John Legg of Worcester, Mass.

SEEK CLEMENCY FOR C. W. MORSE

NEW YORK—A petition asking President Taft for clemency toward Banker Charles W. Morse is being prepared for circulation among prominent business men and financiers of the East.

BIG LAKE STEAMER ASHORE

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The A. M. Bradley Company's steamer George Stone is ashore on Grubb's Reef. She is a wooden vessel of 2000 tons capacity, owned by Captain Horrell.

INCREASE MEMBERS OF BOSTON & MAINE DIRECTORATE TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

four with F. C. Dumaine will represent the Boston Holding Company on the board.

The former members not included, are: S. C. Lawrence, Joseph H. White, Moses Williams, J. N. Billard and F. T. Brown.

Messrs. Hemenway, Lindsay, Dumaine, Greene, Prendergast, Richards and Ricker were elected for the first time last year. Those who were dropped are Samuel C. Lawrence of Medford, Joseph H. White of Boston, Moses Williams of Brookline and John L. Billard of Meriden, while Frank T. Brown of Norwich, Conn., passed away during the year.

The stockholders' meeting today was without incident on the surface, but to those who have followed the long merger contest it seemed as if the merger had at last become an established fact.

For nearly three years the question of the passing of the control of the Boston & Maine to the New Haven road has been a subject of more or less discussion not only in the Legislature and among business interests but at one time formed an issue on the stump. The question was finally settled last spring when Governor Draper harmonized all interests and solved the difficulty in recommending that a company be formed to the 110,000 shares of stock which the New Haven road acquired from four large stockholders. Previously the New Haven road, in response to a decision by the supreme court, transferred these shares to John L. Billard of Meriden, Conn., and at the last annual meeting Mr. Billard and three other men from his state and favorable to the New Haven road were placed on the Boston & Maine board.

During the past three months, the Boston Holding Company which was incorporated by the last Legislature in response to the Governor's proposal, has taken up the Billard shares and has acquired 15,000 additional stock, bringing its holdings up to 125,000 shares of common stock, out of a total of about 271,420 shares. All five of its directors, Messrs. Baylies, Burnet, Dexter, Vail and Dumaine were made directors today on the Boston & Maine board.

As the Holding Company is financed by the New Haven and as there are several thousand stockholders whose holdings are very small, the control of the company is regarded as practically in the hands of the Holding Company and through that organization of the New Haven.

Messrs. Cochrane and Lawrence are the only directors who hold positions on the directorate of both the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, although Messrs. Hemenway and Lindsay are regarded as strictly New Haven men.

The only directors at the meeting today in addition to President Tuttle, who presided, were Messrs. Rich and Ryder, the latter being the clerk of the corporation.

The total number of shares of Boston & Maine outstanding today was 341,210, of which 11,283 are held in the treasury of the company and could not be voted. Of the balance, 302,927 shares held outside 271,420 are common stock and 31,498 are preferred.

A meeting of the new board of directors will be held in Boston two weeks hence when the question of the election of a president and other officials will be taken up.

There was no intimation at the meeting today that any one but President Tuttle would be chosen.

OPPOSE LINE IN SOMERVILLE

Some 150 representative citizens of Somerville appeared before the state board of railroad commissioners today to oppose the granting of the petition of the Boston, Lowell & Lawrence Interurban Railroad Company for a certificate of exigency.

Mayor John M. Woods said he appeared in accordance with a vote of the city government, and expressed general sentiment when he says that Somerville does not want an elevated structure through its streets. It would work irreparable injury to the city and disfigure it. If the board decides that there is an exigency for such a railroad, he proposed that some other route be adopted through Somerville.

BALLOT PROTEST HEARING IS GIVEN

The state ballot law commission gave a hearing at the State House today on the protest of George Kenney, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the House in ward 18, against having the official ballots the names of D. F. Cronin and Michael F. O'Brien as the regular nominees from that ward. The protest was on the ground that the name of J. J. Goode appeared, through a mistake, on the ward 18 ballots. The commission took the matter under advisement.

On Friday at 10 a. m. the commission will give a hearing on the protest of Mr. Goode that through the same mistake his name did not appear on the ward 19 ballot.

REASSIGNS TOBACCO SUITS.

WASHINGTON—On motion of Attorney General Wickham, the supreme court of the United States today reassigned the famous tobacco trust case, the federal government's suit against the American Tobacco Company and allied corporations under the anti-trust law, for argument on Dec. 13. The cases were to have been heard this week.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WAKEFIELD.

A glee club has been organized among the members of the Y. M. C. A. with Albert C. Thomas as director.

Mrs. Josephine P. MacQuinn, regent, and Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley are representing Faneuil Hall chapter at the annual state convention of the D. A. R. in Pittsfield today.

The Men's Club of the First Parish has elected: President, William H. Cartland; vice-presidents, Edson W. White, J. Frank White and Harry Goodacre; secretary, Theodore Eaton; treasurer, J. L. Gooch Jr.; directors, Clinton H. Stearns, J. H. Carfrey and A. C. Albert Jones.

MALDEN.

Two new directors have been elected by the Boys Club. H. W. Fenn succeeds C. S. Norris, who has moved to Melrose, and Charles N. Peabody succeeds W. F. Merrill. The membership of the club is announced as 500.

In the new city directory, just issued, the Smiths lead the list in point of numbers with 207. The next highest in order are: Sullivan 205, Brown 122, Murphy 121, Johnson 104, Clark 90, Kelly 88, Davis 69, White 67 and Hall 58. There are but 50 residents named Jones.

EVERETT.

Alonso Hathaway Evans lodge, I. O. G. T., was the host of the other lodges in the district last evening in Knights of Columbus hall.

The First Methodist fair opened yesterday in Y. M. C. A. hall and will last four days.

A dozen special cars were required yesterday to convey the members of Everett lodge of Elks and their guests to Revere, where the annual charity ball was held.

WALTHAM.

The Riverside lodge, N. E. O. P., degree staff will initiate 200 candidates at South Framingham tomorrow evening.

The water department is extending the service in Irving street.

F. M. Brooks delivered an address on "Labrador and Newfoundland" before the Fales Club Tuesday evening.

The Sherwood Club will meet at the Free Reading Room tomorrow evening.

The Royal Purple degree will be conferred at the meeting of the Waltham Encampment, I. O. O. F., tonight.

BEVERLY.

The girls' club of the Universalist church met last evening. The club will give a Halloween party at Ballou hall, Monday evening, Oct. 25. Miss Hazel Bruhn has been elected secretary of the club and Miss Bernice Foster treasurer.

D. S. G. Willard B. Publicover of the Farms will install the officers of Priscilla colony, Pilgrim Fathers, of Peabody, Monday evening.

Andrew W. Rogers has been elected a vice-president of the Beverly Building Association.

WELLESLEY.

The municipal light department has made a reduction in the price of electricity used in the public schools to 10c. per kilowatt hour.

The opening meeting of the Wellesley Hills Alliance was held Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian church.

Miss Mollie Hardy of Livermore road has left for Pittsfield, where she has received an appointment as teacher in a private school.

WATERTOWN.

An old-fashioned farmer's dinner can be secured at the St. John's Methodist church from 4 to 8 p. m. today, where the ladies of the church society are holding a bazaar.

The selectmen have accepted the contract for resurfacing Main street from Watertown square to the Waltham line, and the work will be done by the street department.

NEWTON.

A series of four lectures on the "Home Beautiful" are to be delivered at "Hess Beautiful" by Henry Turner Bailey. The first of the series, entitled "Furnishing the Best Room," will be given tomorrow evening.

Plans are now under way for the erection of a new concrete structure at Norwoburg park to replace the burned theater.

REVERE.

The formal reopening of the vestry rooms of the Trinity Congregational church will be held tomorrow evening. Supper will be served by the Priscilla Social Club. The Trinity Club has just elected these officers: President, Dr. Edwin F. Cummings; vice-president, Isaac G. Phelan; secretary, Horace W. Aitken; treasurer, Edgar B. Turner; teacher, the Rev. Mr. Chensworth.

CHELSEA.

Miss Sadie Eardley of Grove street and Miss Ethel Murphy of Bloomingdale street have won a year's vocal scholarship in the New England Conservatory of Music.

A wireless telegraph station has been installed on the roof of the William J. Murdoch Company's building on Carter street.

ROXBURY.

Max Henry Newman was the opening speaker at the debate of the Chickatawbut Club last evening on the merits of plan 1 versus plan 2.

A Japanese party will be held this evening by the Young Ladies Union of the Shawmut Congregational church following a reception to the pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Christian Groeszinger.

LYNN.

A subordinate (branch of the American Railroad Employees and Investors Association) was organized Tuesday evening by Lynn employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

John B. Newhall, a citizen of wide prominence, has formally announced his candidacy for the mayoralty on the Republican ticket.

Miss Ethel Colcord, daughter of Joseph W. Colcord, sailed on the Bohemian of the Leyland line today for Mashmair, India, where she is to wed Bieranga Gupta, a Technology graduate.

In recognition of their silver business and anniversary Thomas W. Rogers & Co. on Tuesday distributed \$1000 in silver among all employees in the service over a year.

CAMBRIDGE.

Beginning Oct. 25 the route of Elevated cars running through Main street will be diverted to Broadway to avoid hindrance to the work on the new subway.

The historic flagpole recently taken down, and now lying on the common near Harvard square, where an opening for the subway is being dug, will soon be erected upon a new site.

A reception to students will be held tonight from 8 to 10 o'clock in the vestry of the Epworth M. E. church.

The first lecture in the free course offered by the Y. M. C. A. will be given Saturday evening. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, niece of the poet, will appear in native Indian costumes, illustrating "Hiawatha."

MELROSE.

The school committee will ask the city government for \$2000 for books and supplies, printing, salaries and incidental expenses for the balance of the year at the next meeting of the aldermen.

John H. Atwood of Main street has been elected trustee officer to succeed Charles O. Boyd.

Miss Madeline Corse, last year's valedictorian of the high school graduating class, has been elected principal's assistant at the high school by the school committee.

WEST ROXBURY.

The Rosindale Womens Circle has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Harriet Williamson; vice-president, Mrs. Martha Harrison; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Warren; recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie Mackintire; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Louise Lee.

The first meeting of the season of the Bowditch-Agassiz Parents' Association was held today in the Bowditch school.

Plans are being drawn for the erection of six three-apartment houses on South Huntington avenue near Center street.

DORCHESTER.

The municipal gymnasium on Columbia road has opened for the winter season, and classes will be formed next week.

One of the most successful social events ever held under the auspices of Benjamin Stone, Jr., post, G. A. R., was the forty-first anniversary celebration in Grand Army hall last evening.

The Womens Book Review Club will meet Saturday afternoon.

DEDHAM.

The Dedham Business Improvement Association, the Germantown Citizens Association and the Mens Club of the Methodist church are working in co-operation to secure a more convenient approach to the East Dedham station of the New Haven road.

The Massachusetts highway commission will hold a public hearing for Norfolk county at the court house in this town Oct. 20 for the open discussion of questions relating to the public roads.

MEDFORD.

The free public evening schools open Oct. 18 for sessions in the high school building Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

Wallace Barrows, class of 1910, has been elected editor-in-chief of the High School Review.

The Adelphe Society met in the Mytic church vestry last evening, and Miss Joannie Jilison, a teacher in the girls' school in Smyrna, gave an address on the work of the school.

SOMERVILLE.

The first meeting of the year of the Harvard-Somerville Latin Club will be held this evening at 55 Matthews hall, Cambridge, when a reception to the new men entering college from the Somerville schools will be held.

The first fall meeting of the directors of the womens auxiliary to the Somerville Boys Club will be held today at the home of Mrs. A. A. Smith of Summit avenue. A successful season is anticipated by the club this winter.

MILTON.

Prof. G. Adams will talk to the students of Milton Academy tomorrow morning on "The War Between Spain and the Moors."

The old gas street lamps about Mattapan square are being replaced by arc lamps.

This evening the Milton Historical Society will hold its first meeting of the year.

RANDOLPH CHURCH FETE.

RANDOLPH, Mass.—The First Baptist church of this town is to celebrate its ninetieth anniversary on Nov. 3 and 4, when all past pastors are to take part in services. "The church is next to the oldest in town. In 1817 a church was started where the present church stands and in 1894 the present edifice built. The pastor is the Rev. Elmer E. Williams.



**Pictures
Picture Mirrors
And Picture Framing**

Our fall showing of pictures is one of the most interesting and artistic exhibitions in this city. We show by far the largest varieties, including

Old English Prints, Mezzotints and Water Colors, by English and American artists; Dutch Tiles, Carbon Photographs, Colored and Plain Photographures, German Posters, etc.

We show many pleasing styles in the new picture mirrors—some framed ready for hanging, others ready for you to select your own frame.

Our Picture Framing Section offers a most complete line of frames, including mouldings, hand-carved frames, etc. Competent experts are ready to give you suggestions and to submit estimates.

Jordan Marsh Company

London Land Valued at About Three Billion Dollars

LONDON—The land in this city is worth approximately \$3,000,000,000, according to the London county council that has spent a decade in preparing a ground plan of London, showing the owners of the land. This is nearly completed. It shows that 34,600 landlords own land covering 113 square miles, these being mostly single house owners. Sixty square miles are owned by 187 persons, organizations and corporations. One third of this area belongs to the crown, the ecclesiastical commissioners, the county council and the city corporation. It is estimated that the value of the land will be increased to \$3,175,000,000 by 1930.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH BROTHERHOOD IS AT PROVIDENCE TODAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—About 2000 delegates, leaders in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and many of them of high standing in the educational world, gathered from all sections of the country in this city today for the opening of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The meeting will open tonight, and continue until Oct. 17. Elaborate arrangements had been made for a large attendance, and the 2000 rooms reserved for the visitors were being rapidly claimed today.

In addition to the many Americans of note who will address the convention there will be several speakers from Great Britain, including the Rev. P. B. Bull of Mirfield, Eng., well known as a worker among boys, and chaplain of the royal navy.

JAMAICA WINTER SERVICE BEGINS

The departure today of the steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain O'Neill, for Jamaica marked the beginning of the winter service of the United Fruit Company. The Admiral boats will be diverted to Philadelphia. This has been the winter arrangement for several years. For the service between here and Jamaica the steamers Vera and Brewster will probably be assigned.

Among the saloon passengers on the Dewey were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hains, T. Drew, J. Thompson, Miss Rachel Sharp and Edward Scott of Boston; Miss Mabel Braham of Washington, R. W. Richards and E. D. Spencer of New York, Miss Kate Binn of Port Antonio.

The fruiter will call at Kingston to discharge building material for a new hotel.

WATERING TROUGH GIVEN CANDIA, N. H.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Dr. John H. Dearborn has returned from Candia, N. H., where he made the presentation speech for the gift to the town of a watering trough, from the Candia Club, made up of Massachusetts residents whose birthplace was in Candia. The trough is of concrete and is supplied by a spring. The trough bears the name of Dr. Dearborn as president of the club and of Levi Barker, W. H. Brown and J. H. Foster, the members of the committee.

AID BEING RUSHED TO LINER ASHORE

Steamer Comus Being Rushed to Take Off Passengers of the Antilles—Coast Railroad Men Are Safe.

NEW YORK—The Southern Pacific steamer Comus has left New York under full speed with orders to rush to latitude 24.43, longitude 79.07, off the coast of Florida, to take off the passengers of the steamship Antilles, which is aground. The Comus will transfer the passengers at sea and return to New York Monday morning. A wireless message to New Orleans from the Antilles says the vessel is listing and the passengers are being transferred to small boats.

KEY WEST, Fla.—The Florida East Coast Railway Extension steamer Phil Shekel reports that the railroad camps at Boca Chica and Sugar Loaf were destroyed and the grade for 30 miles above Stock Island damaged, but there was no fatality.

Conservative estimates now place the property loss at \$3,000,000.

Mayor J. W. Fogarty has issued a statement calling on the outside world for aid.

LYNN GAS READY FOR MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The absorption or consolidation of the local municipal lighting plant by the Lynn Gas & Electric Company is expected to result from the action of the latter concern in extending and improving its service to this town. The inadequacy of the facilities of the Marblehead lighting plant have caused an extension of the Lynn company's pipes through Swampscott for emergency purposes.

The Lynn company has now purchased land on Paradise road 130x199.55 feet on which its gasometer is located.

MONEY RATES ARE ADVANCED

NEW YORK—Bid and asking figures for money for all periods, 60-day to six-months, have been advanced to the highest figures which have been quoted since the subsidence of the money panic of 1907-1908. The bid is 4 3/4% and the asking rate is 5 per cent for all periods up to five months. For six months 4 1/2% is bid and 5 per cent asked.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will open its forty-fifth annual convention here today and will continue the meeting tomorrow.

TAX BOARD HEARS VIEWS REGARDING FOREST TAXATION

(Continued from Page One.)

and gave 50 per cent of the total area as the extent of territory which might well be devoted to this purpose.

This state, he said, has the best territory in the Union for intensive forestry. With its dense population and its market close at hand for forest products, there need be no waste products at all, and the expense of getting timber to the market would be very small. He stated that the white pine would be the most profitable timber for cultivation in this state.

State Forester Frank W. Rane believed that the taxation laws are the cause of the tendency to cut timber before it reaches its highest value; our present 10-year exemption law does not meet the situation. He thought it might be well to tax forest property each year on its actual value, but at a lower rate than general property. With modern methods of forestry and fair taxation laws, he said, 2,000,000 acres of land in this state which at present is practically worthless can be made to yield \$350 an acre in 50 years.

Prof. Edward A. Start, a member of the Massachusetts forestry commission, presented resolutions adopted by the National Association, declaring in favor of an amendment of the constitution to permit a classification of forest lands, so that a tax upon such property may be abolished and a revenue derived through the medium of an income tax upon the yield. He declared that there is no more reason for taxing standing timber at its real value than there is for levying such a tax upon standing corn.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard indorsed a tax upon the land, exclusive of timber value, during the stand of the forest growth, with an income tax on the value of the cut timber. He thought it better that such property should pay a moderate yearly tax, than that it should escape taxation as it does in most cases at present, because assessors have horse sense enough to realize that to assess it in accordance with law would be to wipe out forestry in this state.

JOINT ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

ROME—Owing to the refusal of the Turkish Porte to authorize the payment of the indemnity claims demanded by foreigners for losses at Adana, the powers are preparing a joint ultimatum, demanding immediate payment. It is expected that an Italian fleet will back up the demand.

St. Paul Proposes to Turn the Mighty Mississippi River Into a New Channel And Add the Area of Seven Hundred City Blocks to Its Business District



VIEW SHOWING PRESENT COURSE OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND PROJECTED NEW CHANNEL AT ST. PAUL, MINN. The improvement includes the filling in of the old river bed, the building of a \$1,000,000 railway station and the construction of the finest harbor and traffic facilities. Existing conditions necessitate the changes outlined in order to provide for the growth of the city.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—For the first time in history the Mississippi river is to be lifted from its bed and given a new artificial channel in which to flow. The task is one of huge magnitude and will require several years of work, but it must be done, for St. Paul is crowding the river and must move it or cease to grow.

The situation of St. Paul is peculiar. Its railway terminals, comprising the yardage and central station of 10 great lines, lie in a valley flanked by high bluffs at right angles to the present course of the river. Land not used for railway purposes is wholly occupied by

factories, warehouses, the city's immense wholesale houses and for other commercial purposes. So rapid has been the city's growth that, almost before the congestion was anticipated, this district has grown too small to hold the business and must expand or the city will suffer the division of its wholesale and railway district and the dispersion of many industries to outlying tracts. This is bad enough, but a still more serious problem is offered by the railways themselves. The train movements in and out of St. Paul station are second only to those of Boston. The railways have insufficient room to handle their business, the terminals are insufficient, and space must be given at once.

But one solution is open. The river must move. To this end a commission headed by the city engineer has practically decided upon plans which include the cutting of a new channel and the filling in of the present river bed, the total area of which, equal to 700 ordinary city blocks, will be brought on the hither side of the Mississippi and added to the business district in which the congestion is greatest.

The river flows directly through St. Paul, giving the city 16 miles of waterfront. Just below the center of the city it describes a great curve, directly across which the new channel will be constructed. The river will be shortened nearly half a mile, and its new bed will reach the present channel again

far below the city and just above South St. Paul, the packing center. The sides of the new channel will be lined with concrete and on its northern end, near the central portion of the city, parallel slips will be constructed to afford facilities for the future river traffic, and these in turn will be provided with suitable warehouse sites.

With the work completed no city on the Mississippi will have better facilities for handling river traffic, a better river harbor, or more convenient river wharves than St. Paul.

The cost will not be great, comparatively. The land through which the new channel will be cut is not expensive and is annually overflowed by high water. The land comprising the present river

bed when reclaimed will be enormously valuable. The engineers believe the land recovered will be worth considerably more than the total cost of the whole work of changing the channel. Preliminary estimates set the cost of the new channel with slips and retaining walls at \$3,500,000 of which must be added \$500,000 for bridges.

The Mississippi at St. Paul is a third of a mile in width. The new channel will be of less width but of greater depth than the present channel.

It is believed that plans can be completed in time to begin work in the spring. At the same time St. Paul will obtain a new \$1,000,000 passenger station, which will probably occupy a site in the center of the bed the river now occupies.

LOW FARE OVER QUEENSBORO BRIDGE HINGES ON HEARING

NEW YORK—The Queensboro bridge electric car service controversy, which last week appeared to be so satisfactorily arranged, once more has been revived, under circumstances which contain those interested in obtaining a 5-cent fare and rapid transit between Manhattan and Queens to feel uncertain of the realization of their hope.

A short time ago the board of estimate and apportionment passed a resolution authorizing the bridge commissioners to grant a temporary permit to the New York & Queens County Railway Company, a Long Island City concern, to operate an electric car service over the bridge and grant transfers to the surface lines of the company in Queens.

The question has been raised as to

the power of the board to grant such a permit, without the authority of the public service commission. The commission has ordered a hearing for today and has ordered the New York and Queens County railway to appear and show why it should not be fined \$5000 for running cars on the bridge without the commission's permission.

The action of the public service commission is being generally opposed and many business men and organizations of Queens will be on hand to protest against the imposing of the fine. If the fine is imposed the railway company announces that it will be forced to discontinue the running of the bridge cars, which once more will do away with the 5-cent fare.

COPLEY SQUARE TRUST IS UPHELD

District Attorney Hill in a letter to Frank A. Goodwin of the common council says that the trustees of the Copley Square Trust are innocent of any offense in regard to the purchase of the old art museum, so far as his office is concerned.

Mr. Hill's assistant, A. H. Weed, investigated and made a report to the district attorney. Of this report Mr. Hill says:

"The evidence referred to in it makes it clearly appear that there has been no concealment and no attempt to conceal from the assessors any act of the transaction with respect to the property, but that, on the contrary, the entire matter was open and above board. 'Whether there was or was not property in their hands which was liable to taxation and whether if there was property which was taxable they were under obligations to call it to the attention of the assessors are questions with which I have nothing to do. My duty as district attorney begins and ends with enforcing the criminal law.'"

At Railway Terminals

The Boston Symphony Orchestra arrived in Boston early today in three special sleepers from Springfield over the Boston & Albany road.

President Tuttle and the directors of the Boston & Maine road left North station at 9:15 o'clock this morning for the annual meeting at Lawrence, Mass. The out-of-town section of the Boston & Albany road's autumnal excursion to New York, via Albany, Hudson river and return by boat, left South station at 8:30 o'clock this morning with 12 cars.

An excursion train from points on the Central Vermont road arrived at the North station last night over the Boston & Maine.

M. L. Dean of the Boston & Albany dispatcher's office is spending his vacation in Denver.

COUNTLESS BUYS A SAWMILL

BUDAPEST—Countess Szechenyi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt, has purchased a large sawmill at Remete Vasgyar. Connected with the mill there is an extensive manufacturing plant which turns out all kinds of cabinet work.

RAILROAD RECORD FOR SAFE TRAVEL

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Carries Twenty-Seven Million Passengers Without a Fatality.

CHICAGO—The announcement is made by the Chicago & Northwestern railway that for the year which ended June 30, 1909, 27,000,000 of passengers were carried over its rails without a single fatality. It is difficult to comprehend the significance of this statement without the aid of illuminating illustrations.

For example—the number of passengers carried by the Northwestern during the period mentioned was more than all the railroads in the United States carried in the year 1850. It is a third of the population of the United States. The completed double track of the main lines of travel, and the operation of the automatic block signal system, which places a check on human fallibility by mechanical devices, contribute materially to the operating efficiency of the Chicago & Northwestern railway and the elimination of the element of personal danger to the traveler.

BALLOON FLIGHT FOR LAHM PRIZE

A. H. Forbes and Max Fleischmann Start From St. Louis to Establish New Long Distance Record.

ST. LOUIS—A Holland Forbes of New York and Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati, seeking to exceed all American balloon records for distance and win the Lahm cup, sailed from St. Louis in the balloon New York at 5:35 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The big bag went directly east.

Ballast amounting to 2000 pounds was in the basket. Five sacks of sand were lost in the ascent when the basket hit the roof of the gas house. Mr. Forbes, the pilot, who is acting president of the Aero Club of America, expects to land in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence valley, in Canada.

The balloon is expected to cross one of the Great lakes, and do keep the basket aloft, if it should land in water, the aeronauts placed around it a 20-foot inflated rubber tube.

ACTORS COMBINE FOR MUTUAL BANK

They Establish a Cooperative Deposit Fund, Save Fifteen Hundred Dollars and Expect a Dividend.

NEW YORK—The members of a theatrical company now playing in this city have established a cooperative bank which already has more than \$1500 deposits. As far as is known, this is the first time that an informal mutual banking scheme of this nature has been established by a company of actors. The idea originated with George Schiller, manager of the company, who holds the money and combines the offices of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

The bank lends money as well as saves it. Any player in good standing is privileged to borrow a reasonable sum at any time at 5 per cent per week. This rate, which would be exorbitant in a regular banking business, is explained by those interested as perfectly justifiable, since some of the profits are distributed among the borrowers.

"So long as a man or woman plays into the bank the regular weekly amount, pledged, he is in good standing," said one of the promoters of the idea. "The bank has been doing business for about two months and the initial dividend is expected on Feb. 1, every one sharing according to his balance on that date. The weekly payments pledged range from \$1 for most of the chorus people to \$50 for some of the leading players." It was also stated that in order to be strictly businesslike, Mr. Schiller is bonded by the management.

HARVARD COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

The student council at Harvard at its first meeting of the college year Tuesday night, chose George F. Gardner of Boston, president, Jesse Wald of Denver, vice-president, and William B. Parsons, Jr., of New York city secretary. Two new members from colleges at large were elected, Robert L. Groves of Coudersport, Penn., and W. B. Parsons of New York city.

The men who will compose the council for the year are as follows: E. C. Bacon '10, H. Fish, Jr., '10, G. P. Gardner '10, R. L. Groves '10, C. L. Lanigan '10, C. C. Little '10, W. B. Parsons '10, S. A. Sargent '10, J. E. Wald '10, E. Harding '11, H. Jacques, Jr., '11, P. D. Smith '11, G. H. Balch '12, H. de Windt '12, H. L. Gaddis '12.

JAPAN IS PLEASED AT CRANE RECALL

TOKIO—Little surprise was expressed by officials here at the news that Secretary Knox had determined to recall Charles R. Crane when he was on the eve of sailing as minister to China.

Leading Japanese seen by the Associated Press expressed gratification at the action of Secretary Knox, as it indicated a determination to discountenance prejudiced speeches and an unfriendly attitude on the part of officials in dealings with Japan.

START CLAM PACKING PLANT. FREEPORT, Me.—The Casco Bay Packing Company, a new industry here which puts up clams in glass jars, has officially opened for business this week.

FASTEST WARSHIP IS ENGLAND'S AIM

LONDON—Unofficially it is stated that the construction of a battleship cruiser will be begun at Devonport in November. The vessel will have engines of 70,000 horsepower, which is 4000 horsepower greater than the engines of the Mauretania develop, and she will be capable of making 30 knots an hour at top speed. This, says the Standard, means the revolutionizing of warship design and will practically make obsolete as first-class cruisers such vessels as the Good Hope and Devonshire.

WEST MEDFORD WOMEN MEET

The West Medford Women's League opened its season today. The meetings take place every Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the West Medford Congregational church.

One meeting each month, commencing Feb. 9, will be devoted to household economies. The committee on travel has arranged for one meeting each month until the end of the season; the household committee has arranged a series of three meetings in February and March, while commencing in January the literature department will have charge of one meeting monthly.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.		
STANDARD TIME.		
Sun rises.....	5:58	
Sun sets.....	5:05	
High tide.....	11:23	
Low tide.....	11:42	
Moon, First Quarter, Oct. 21.		
Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.		
EASTBOUND.		
*Lucania, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 13	
*Adriatic, for Southampton.....	Oct. 13	
*Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	Oct. 13	
*Campania, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 14	
*United States, for Copenhagen.....	Oct. 14	
*George Washington, for Bremen.....	Oct. 14	
*Als Savoy, for Havre.....	Oct. 14	
*Vaderland, for Antwerp.....	Oct. 14	
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for London.....	Oct. 16	
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.....	Oct. 16	
*New York, for Southampton.....	Oct. 16	
*Prinzess Alice, for London.....	Oct. 16	
*Prinzess Alice, for London.....	Oct. 16	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.....	Oct. 16	
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.....	Oct. 19	
Sailings from Boston.		
Numbrian, for Glasgow.....	Oct. 15	
Anglian, for London.....	Oct. 15	
Sachsen, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 16	
Devonian, for Boston.....	Oct. 16	
*Cymric, for Liverpool and Queenstown.....	Oct. 20	
Sailings from Baltimore.		
Barcelona, for Hamburg.....	Oct. 21	
Megantic, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 16	
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
Canada, for Montreal.....	Oct. 14	
Michigan, for Boston.....	Oct. 14	
Cedric, for New York.....	Oct. 15	
Lunenburg, for New York.....	Oct. 16	
Devonian, for Boston.....	Oct. 16	
Saxonia, for Boston.....	Oct. 16	
Priesland, for Philadelphia.....	Oct. 20	
Sailings from Southampton.		
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York.....	Oct. 13	
Oceanic, for New York.....	Oct. 13	
Philadelphia, for New York.....	Oct. 16	
Sailings from London.		
Cambrin, for Boston.....	Oct. 12	
Minnewaska, for New York.....	Oct. 16	
Sailings from Glasgow.		
Perislan, for Boston, via Merville.....	Oct. 15	
Columbia, for New York.....	Oct. 16	
Sailings from Hamburg.		
Cincinnati, for New York.....	Oct. 14	
Ahna, for Philadelphia.....	Oct. 14	
Blucher, for New York.....	Oct. 17	
America, for New York.....	Oct. 21	
Bosnia, for Boston.....	Oct. 22	
Sailings from Bremen.		
Bardarossa, for New York.....	Oct. 18	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.....	Oct. 19	
Sailings from Havre.		
La Provence, for New York.....	Oct. 18	
Sailings from Antwerp.		
Kronland, for New York, via Dover.....	Oct. 18	
Sailings from Copenhagen.		
Oscar II., for New York.....	Oct. 21	
Sailings from Rotterdam.		
Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York.....	Oct. 16	
Sailings from Genoa.		
Berlin, for New York.....	Oct. 14	
Principe de Piemonte, for New York.....	Oct. 14	
Sailings from Naples.		
Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.....	Oct. 13	
Berlin, for New York.....	Oct. 13	
Principe di Piemonte, for New York.....	Oct. 17	
Pinland, for New York.....	Oct. 16	
Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.		
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from San Francisco.		
*Mariposa, for Papeete.....	Oct. 17	
*Korea, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....	Oct. 20	
*Inventory, for Apia, Auckland and Sydney.....	Oct. 22	
*Alameda, for Honolulu.....	Oct. 22	
Sailings from Tacoma.		
America, for Japan and China, via Manila.....	Oct. 19	
Sailings from Vancouver.		
Monteagle, for China and Japan.....	Oct. 20	
Sailings from Honolulu.		
*Tenyo Maru, for China and Japan, via Manila.....	Oct. 13	
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from Yokohama.		
*San Francisco, for San Francisco.....	Oct. 20	
*Honolulu, for Honolulu.....	Oct. 16	
Sailings from Hongkong.		
Manchuria, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....	Oct. 16	
Honolulu, for Honolulu.....	Oct. 16	
Sailings from San Francisco.		
*Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....	Oct. 22	
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.....	Oct. 15	
Siberia, for San Francisco.....	Oct. 15	
*Carrying U. S. mail.	Oct. 16	

JAPANESE PARTY SPOKESMAN HAS A MESSAGE OF GOOD-WILL

Baron Shibusawa, Who Heads the Delegation of Merchants Now in New York, Says Open-Door Policy Will Be Maintained in Manchuria by the Mikado.

NEW YORK—"The people of Japan have no intention of departing from the principle of the open door and equal opportunity for all nations in the far east," says Baron Eichi Shibusawa, leader of the party of Japanese business men now here.

"Japanese capitalists and financiers," he went on, "hope that the resources of Manchuria will be developed by the cooperation of the different progressive nations, irrespective of the special rights and privileges Japan enjoys in that part of China by virtue of treaties won as the result of our war with Russia. Japan unreservedly accepts the principle of the open door all through China."

The Japanese party will remain in New York 10 days. Then they will tour New England, and within two weeks start on their return to the Pacific coast, taking in all the principal centers of business in the middle West. They are

the guests of the Allied Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast States. Their visit is in return for the visit made to their country a year ago by a party of representative men of the Pacific coast.

The baron said: "I have brought an unofficial message to the American people from the people of Japan. Before our party left, all the principal commercial bodies held special meetings and adopted resolutions embodying the spirit of lasting friendship in Japan for the United States."

"We have found that that feeling is fully reciprocated here. We have been overwhelmed with kindness and hospitality. The Emperor so highly approved of our visit that he honored our party with a special entertainment at one of his palaces on the eve of our departure. There he made known his high approval through his minister of the household."

PATRIOTIC BODY ACTIVE IN STATE

Daughters of the Revolution Resume Meetings—Will Celebrate "Yorktown Day" October Nineteenth.

The Massachusetts Society Daughters of the Revolution has resumed its autumnal activities at the society's headquarters in the Colonial building. "Yorktown day" will be celebrated on Oct. 19 by a pilgrimage to the "Dorothy Q." house at Quincy, which by courtesy of the Colonial Dames will be opened for the use of the visitors. On the same day the Adams chapter of Quincy will keep "open house" at its headquarters in the house which was the birthplace of John Adams.

Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz of Westport, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, will leave on Oct. 19 for a month's trip among the state societies and chapters of the South and West. Her itinerary will include Wheeling, W. Va., Indianapolis, Chicago, Markesan, Wis., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Shreveport, La., and Denver.

The general society is entering upon the work of erecting a memorial to the sailors of the revolution, at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md. Recent communications from the navy department at Washington signify the willingness of the department to provide a suitable place at Annapolis when the design for the memorial shall have been approved by the secretary of the navy. Mrs. Sarah Weld Smith of Swampscott, regent of the Massachusetts society, will, as chairman of the general society's committee on patriotic work, have charge of the raising of the necessary funds for the proposed memorial.

RAILROAD ELECTS YOUNG JAY GOULD

TOLEDO, O.—Jay Gould, the youngest son of George J. Gould, was elected a member of the board of directors of the Walash Railroad at the annual meeting of the stock and debenture bondholders here Tuesday.

Judge William B. Sanders of Cleveland, declined reelection. All the other members of the old board, including President A. Delano, were reelected. Reports show an earnings gain from July 1 to Oct. 7 of \$718,360.

BOARDS OF TRADE GOING TO CHINA

SAN FRANCISCO—The chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane have agreed to send a delegation of their members to China in response to an invitation from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The party will leave here for Shanghai in February next, and during its travels through China will be the guest of the Chinese chambers of commerce.

MAYOR TO WITHHOLD APPROVAL

The order of the common council providing that the firemen shall have one hour and a quarter for each meal will, shortly be returned to the aldermen by Mayor Hibbard without his approval. Under the law the change cannot become effective without the joint action of the council and the mayor.

CLERMONT REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK—After an eventful trip down the Hudson from Poughkeepsie, during which stops were made at West Point and Cold Spring, the Clermont reached this city and is now moored at the foot of West One Hundred and Tenth street.

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SPECIALTY of the FIBRE for Automobile Parts and Railroad Insulation. Material is also made into trunks, boxes, and cases for department stores. Catalogue and price list on request. A few sub-agents wanted.

JOHN F. DEY, Application. Clerk of Court.

Genius of Sir Walter Scott Has Prevented Kenilworth Castle From Being Wiped Out or Reduced to a Fragment of Former Self

THE famous phrase with which John Lawrence staggered the imagination of the tribesmen of the Punjab, "The pen is greater than the sword," is capable of a wider interpretation than he intended. The medieval barons who planted their frowning keeps by some ford or in some mountain fastness, and gave law, Jeddburgh law as often as not, to the surrounding country, no doubt flattered themselves that they were making history. Presently there comes along some "writer of novels" and transforms all their actions to meet the exigencies of his story, and we have a new and revised history of Kenilworth, which would have made Leicester wonder.

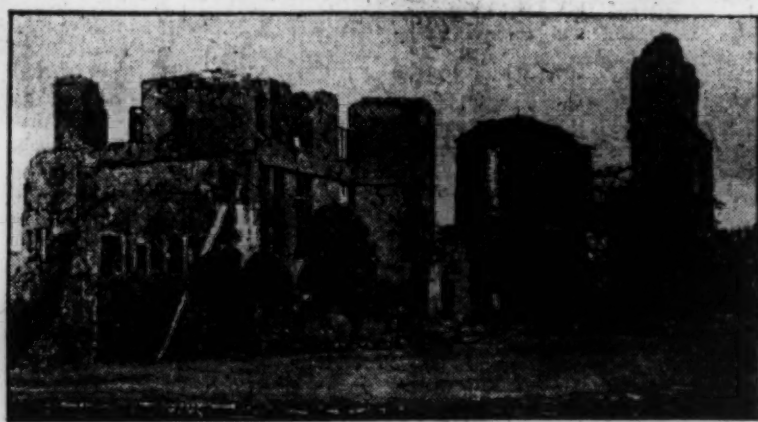
One thing the genius of Scott has effected. It has prevented the actual ruins of Kenilworth being reduced to a mere fragment like those of Basing House. Cromwell left both of them as picturesque ruins as if he had been a landscape gardener. It was the utilitarian instincts of the age that succeeded his which saw ruin after ruin carted away as material for cowsheds or stables. There are places in England today where you can see the most exquisite Gothic work, which no doubt came from some neighboring monastery, framing the entrance or window of the tiny cottage of a laborer. Scott's genius gave the Kenilworth stones a commercial value. A world which had never cared to picture them in their historic setting began to want to view them for the sake of incidents which had no connection with them. Henceforth instead of being permitted to cart away the stones for nothing, people were required to pay to

after him was really built by him, is very creditable to his energy, but that he ever stood on the particular seven acres of ground contained within the walls of Kenilworth, although part of that structure is now known by his name, is something a good deal more than doubtful.

Kenilworth may or may not be a town of great antiquity. It is, in any case, an antiquity which Knossus would regard as of mere mushroom growth. It appears to have derived its name from a Saxon, named Kenelm, who built a fort in the forest where today the high road passes from Warwick to Coventry. What the country was then like may be gathered from the fact that as long after Saxon days as the middle of the thirteenth century a track six acres in



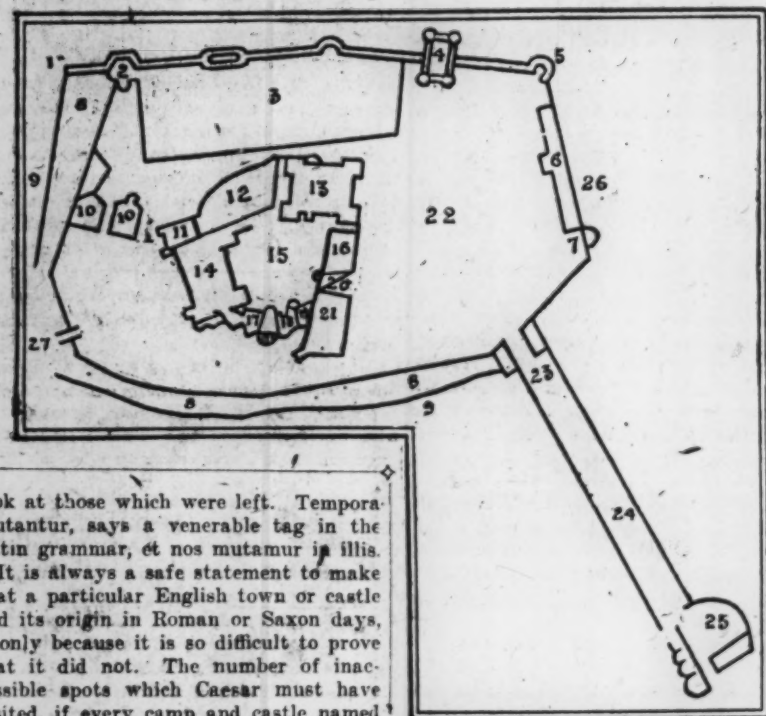
KENILWORTH CASTLE.
Showing ruins of ancient pile as they now appear.



LEICESTER BUILDINGS, KENILWORTH.
Where earl entertained Elizabeth in 1575 at great expense.

DIAGRAM OF KENILWORTH CASTLE GROUNDS.

1, Clinton green; 2, the Swan tower; 3, the garden; 4, the great gatehouse; 5, Lun's tower; 6, the stable; 7, the water tower; 8, ground between walls and pool; 9, the pool; 10, the pleasure; 11, strong tower, arched, three stories (called Meere tower); 12, the three kitchens; 13, Caesar's tower; 14, the hall; 15, the inner court; 16, King Henry's lodgings; 17, white hall; 18, the presence chamber; 19, the privy chamber; 20, Sir Robert Dudley's lobby; 21, Leicester's buildings; 22, the base court; 23, Mortimer's tower; 24, the tilt-yard; 25, the gallery tower; 26, the orchard; 27, the sally-port.



look at those which were left. Temporarily, says a venerable tag in the Latin grammar, et nos mutamur in illis. It is always a safe statement to make that a particular English town or castle had its origin in Roman or Saxon days, if only because it is so difficult to prove that it did not. The number of inaccessible spots which Caesar must have visited, if every camp and castle named

breadth was hewn through the forest from Coventry to the castle as a security for travelers against the local Robin Hoods. The truth is that the oldest part of the present castle dates no further back than the beginning of the twelfth century, and that the builder of Caesar's Tower was a Roman from Normandy.

Geoffroi de Clinton was one of those brilliant and astute Normans who made their way into England in the early years after the Conquest. He became chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I, from whom he received, in recognition of his services, the manor of Kenilworth. He was the builder and probably the architect of Caesar's Tower, a terrific Norman keep, with walls in places as much as 16 feet in thickness. Those were the days in which a sword was commonly a better title deed than a parchment, and as swords had a habit of breaking, property changed hands with remarkable celerity. Four generations of Clintons completed the connection of that family with Kenilworth. The castle passed back into the hands of the King. Even before that it was held as one of his fortresses, and from the account rolls which have survived we learn that it was provisioned against a fear of an invasion by King Louis, when 100 quarters of wheat were purchased for £8, and 40 cows for just half that price.

By the time of Henry III it had become a royal residence, and it was then that the greatest of all the historical figures con-

ected with it came upon the scene in the person of its new governor, Simon de Montfort. "If I fear the thunder," said the King once to him, as they "oet, during a storm, upon the Thames, "I fear you, Sir Earl, more than all the thunder in the world." He did not speak lightly. The friend of Grosseteste stood between him and the exercise of despotic power. In the struggle which ensued between them the castle became a place of immense importance, and was held by the younger Montfort long after his father had been finally overthrown at Evesham. On its surrender it passed into the hands of the King's son Edmund, and here, after his brother Edward had succeeded to the throne, was held the famous tournament of the Round Table, which, commencing on St. Matthew's eve, continued until after Christmas day. It was not until the reign of Edward III that Kenilworth found another famous owner. Then it came by marriage to John of Gaunt, Shakespeare's "time-honored Lancaster," and the protector of Wycliffe until the protection of Wycliffe became too dangerous an office. It was he who built the glorious banqueting hall and much that is most beautiful of what now lies in ruins. From him it passed to his son Bolingbroke, afterward Henry IV., and so down the line of the kings till it came into the possession of Elizabeth.

It was in these days that Kenilworth reached the height of its magnificence. It was granted by Elizabeth to her favorite, Leicester, who is believed to have spent upon it no less than £60,000, an enormous fortune in those days. It was Leicester who built the great entrance gateway and the splendid pile known as the Leicester buildings. It was here in 1575 that he entertained Elizabeth, when with quaint hospitality the hands of the great clock were placed permanently at 2 in the afternoon, the hour of banquet. The Queen spent 17 days in the castle, and her visit cost the earl £1000 a day. Every reader of Scott knows the story of her entertainment, which, for the purposes of his narrative, the novelist has entwined with the tragedy of Amy Robsart, who is represented as imprisoned in the Merlyn tower, a place so strongly built that its walls were thicker than the diameter of the rooms within.

SENATOR LODGE IN TOWN DEBATE

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge took an active part in the debate at a special town meeting in Nahant Tuesday to discuss the report of a committee appointed to investigate the requirements of the fire department. The committee recommended a change from the present horse-drawn apparatus to motor-propelled vehicles.

Senator Lodge and Winthrop Hodges thought it advisable to allow the proposition to lie upon the table until the next annual town meeting, and in the interim they recommended that a copy of the report be sent to every citizen. As a compromise it was decided to experiment by remodeling the hose wagon at Bass Point. A sum of \$3000 was appropriated for this purpose.

Playhouse News

NEW YORK—Theatergoers today are well-nigh unanimous in the belief that "The Debtors," which Digby Bell and his company presented Tuesday night at the Bijou theater, will have but a short run. Founded on Dickens' "Little Dorrit," only the atmosphere of the book is preserved and the general impression is that it is abnormal and too talky to prove a lasting success. The piece is adapted from the German. Miss Kathleen Clifford was hardly the sweet and gentle creature of Dickens' fancy. Mr. Bell, capable actor though he is, played his role in such a variety of keys that the part had little consistency, and was often really confusing to the auditor.

Harry Lauder is even a greater success in New York than at his appearance here. He is singing "Queen Among the Heather," "Bonnie Leezie Lindsay," "She's Ma Daisy," "Foe the Noo," and "The Wedding of Sandy McNabb."

Walter R. Lawrence has engaged for his production of W. J. Locke's "Idols" Orville Daly, Henry J. Carville, Sheldon Lewis, Samuel F. Klawans, Alexander Frank, Joseph Whitmore, John Prescott, Helen Orr Daly, Blanche Weaver and Imogene Coleman.

SPECIAL TONIGHT FOR DARTMOUTH

To accommodate the alumni and guests at the inauguration of Dr. Ernest F. Nichols as president of Dartmouth College, a special train of three sleeping cars and a dining car will leave the North station at midnight tonight and arrive in Hanover at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, breakfast being served aboard the train. The train will leave Hanover at 1:30 a. m. Friday and arrive in Boston at 7 a. m. Among the passengers will be President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University, Presidents Faunce of Brown, Fellows of the University of Maine, Gibbs of New Hampshire State College and Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee. President Lowell of Harvard will come back in the party. Dean Hodges and Dean Wrenn of Tufts will also make the return trip.

YOUNG MAN SEEKS POLITICAL PLACE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Augustus P. Loring, Jr., who has represented Ward 6 in the common council for two years, will be a candidate for the board of aldermen to succeed Alderman Robert E. Hodgkins, who retires after nine years of city service.

Councilman Loring has displayed a deep interest in city affairs. He graduated from Harvard in 1908 and at present is attending the law school. Councilman Loring was a candidate for the presidency of the lower branch last year.

COLUMBIA'S ALUMNI SUPPORT STUDENTS WITH SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW YORK—There is an evident increase this year in the popularity of alumni scholarships at Columbia University. Since the opening of the season four alumni associations have sent students to the college, and two others now announce that they also intend to do the same.

Those which are already supporting students are the alumni associations of western New York, Washington, D. C., Pittsburg, and Illinois. The New Jersey and Minnesota alumni will select their candidates shortly. Gifts amounting to \$233,902 were announced at a recent meeting of the Columbia trustees. This is nearly one half of the total gifts received last year.

A new high school society called the Arieta League has been formed by principals of schools in New York. No one is inclined to be communicative regarding the new organization, but it can be definitely stated that it is not planned for the teachers alone. Its membership will comprise those pupils who conscientiously endeavor to attain good results in scholarship and also in helpfulness, efficiency, truthfulness and loyalty. The organization is to be a democratic one, the only requirement for membership being an average of 70 per cent in school studies.

In each school there will be two bodies, a council and an assembly. The first will be composed of teachers; the assembly of students. They will elect their members, but the principal is to possess the veto power over all the school league's actions. The membership is not to exceed 3 per cent of the number of students in one school.

The improvements to the Erie terminal are rapidly approaching completion. It will not be many months now before the so-called Bergen hill cut will be completed and a new gateway thrown open to the thousands of commuters who live in New Jersey along the route of the Erie railroad. Instead of Bergen hill tunnel the road will provide an open cut. Ground for this work was broken two years ago.

The Gilsey house, an old landmark on Broadway, has just been sold for about \$1,500,000 to a well-known builder who has had plans prepared for the erection of a 20-story office building on the site. The hotel is a seven-story structure and was built by the Gilsey estate in 1870. It was for many years one of New York's foremost hotels.

Photographers are much interested in a recent British invention of a lens by which a complete circular view, all around the operator, can be taken. It is known as a periscope lens and enables one to see all points of the horizon. The result is attained by means of a circular ring of glass curved on the outer surface and flat inside. The light from all sides is reflected by this down a tube which carries the lens. It is thought that such a lens should prove useful on board ship, in an aeroplane, and in all cases where a view all around the horizon is desirable.

WOMEN OF TUFTS HOLD RECEPTION

MEDFORD, Mass.—The All Around Club, the social organization of women at Tufts College, gave a reception to the wives of the members of the Tufts faculty Tuesday evening in Metcalf hall. A short entertainment was given and refreshments served.

Mrs. George T. Knight made a short address and vocal selections were rendered by Miss Ada L. Smith '10 of Franklin and Miss Etta M. Phillips '13 of Lowell. The committee in charge was Miss Grace C. Waterman '10 of Tufts College, Miss Ada L. Smith '10, Miss Dorothy Entwistle '12 of Everett, Miss Inez M. Gray '13 of Portsmouth, N. H., and Miss Abby Field '13 of Providence, R. I.

DEDICATE STANNARD STATUE. ST. ALBANS, Vt.—The exercises in connection with the dedication of the statue of Maj. Gen. George J. Stannard at Georgia, eight miles from here, were held in the city hall in this city. Col. Albert Clarke of Boston, a friend of General Stannard, delivered the oration.

SALESMAN FOR VICTOR Instruments. Ad RECORDS. Buy Direct from SOL. BLOOM. 300 Fifth Ave., New York. 40 West 44th St., New York. 145 E. Broad St., Philadelphia. Opp. Hotel Radolff, Atlantic City. Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue.

\$15.00 De Luxe Mattress. Filled with golden silk down, which is readily revived by a sun bath, plump as when new. Made in two parts in choice tickings. Freight prepaid coast to coast. Samples sent for the asking.

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What a Famous Mining Expert Says About The Rhode Island Coal Co.

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., Oct. 13—"The Rhode Island Coal Company presents the best coal-mining proposition I have ever seen. The product of this mine, as prepared for market, is superior in quality to that of the average Pennsylvania anthracite. The coal is here in practically unlimited quantities. On a maximum production basis of 3000 tons per day, the mine should not be exhausted within the next fifty years. In making these statements I am not guessing. I have thoroughly investigated every phase of the enterprise. I know that the coal, chemically treated, burns as readily as Scranton, Lehigh or Franklin; and as to the quantity embraced within the Company's property, I stand by the records of the diamond drills and the former operations."

William F. Sekol, who made this statement, is one of the foremost mining engineers in the United States. For twenty-five years he has been in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which, next to the Reading, is the largest producer of anthracite coal in the country.

It is estimated that upon Mr. Sekol's judgment, the D. L. & W. has spent nearly \$50,000,000 in the development of its coal properties, and it is said that not a single instance have his recommendations failed to be verified. He was born of German parentage in southern Hungary, forty-four years ago, and his father before him was for thirty-five years superintendent of one of the largest coal mines in that country. Practically his entire life has been spent in the service of the D. L. & W. As mining engineer of this great company he has had entire charge of the field operations of a staff of nearly one hundred engineers under whose supervision there is produced annually more than 10,000,000 tons of the best grade of anthracite coal. Mr. Sekol has been engaged as mining engineer for the Rhode Island Coal Company, and from January 1, 1910, the Company will exclusively control his services. He made a flying trip to the Portsmouth mine recently to supervise the erection of breakers, briquetting plants and other adjuncts to the new industry, and left for his home in Scranton last night imbued with the utmost enthusiasm for the Rhode Island Coal Company's proposition.

"If I were not absolutely certain of the situation here I could scarcely afford to sever my connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western," said. "On January 1st I will have completed a quarter century of service to that company, and a man does not lightly break such ties. If I were an old man I would probably stay where I am; but I am still young, and I believe that in the working out of the engineering problems of the Rhode Island Coal Company I have been given an opportunity such as falls to the lot of but few men. I don't know what I could say that would better express my faith in the future of the Rhode Island Coal Company. That future, as I see it, is truly magnificent."

Mr. Sekol was busy during every moment of his visit here, correcting plans for the breakers, dwellings and other buildings, and in personally exploring the entire field. "Within a month we shall be mining coal and selling it to the public," he said. "My assistant, Mr. Eugene Powell, has charge of the engineering end of the work pending my arrival, January 1. Work on a temporary breaker will be commenced this week and the foundations will be laid for the briquetting plant and dwellings. Our immediate mining operations will be on a comparatively small basis, employing about thirty miners and enabling us to produce say thirty tons of coal a day. I am informed that a market for this coal exists in the immediate vicinity of the mine. By April 1st next, when the large breakers are installed, we should be producing three or four hundred tons a day, increasing from day to day to 1000 tons, and from that on the capacity will increase to 5000 tons daily. Ultimately we shall have in our employ about 1000 miners and helpers."

"I understand there is some skepticism on the part of New England people as to the burning qualities of Rhode Island coal. I can assure the public that this criticism is wholly unfounded. There is no coal mined in Pennsylvania that burns more readily, once this coal is properly broken and treated. Rhode Island coal is vastly more economical for the householder, because it burns down to a fine red ash and is free from clinkers, 'bone' and slate. In fact, I see no difference in the burning qualities of this coal and that of the very best grades of Pennsylvania anthracite, except that the Rhode Island produce is almost entirely free from sulphur and that it gives off no poisonous gases when burning. If I may be pardoned a seeming egotism, I may say that I know coal when I see it; I believe I am competent to judge its quantity and its quality. So far as I know there is no individual mine in the world which possesses such immense quantities of really splendid coal. Samples of this coal which I carried to Pennsylvania on one of my former visits astonished my engineering colleagues. That such deposits should be allowed to remain idle for so many years was beyond their comprehension. It is a well-known fact that at our Pennsylvania mines the inspectors allow from ten to fifteen per cent of 'bone' to pass with the coal. There is no 'bone,' 'kidney' or other foreign substance in the Rhode Island product, therefore from the consumers' standpoint it presents a much more economical proposition. The Rhode Island coal is gray in appearance, but no prejudice should exist against it on that account. Scranton coal, generally considered the finest in America, is largely gray, but it is mixed with the black and is never noticed. The gray burns just as readily. One of the best points about the Rhode Island coal is that it stays in the sizes into which it is broken. I believe that very little dust will be delivered to the consumer."

"We believe, out in Pennsylvania, that we know how to burn anthracite coal. We wash our ashes and screen the debris, and of the total amount of ash we recover about fifty per cent coal. It will never pay the consumer to screen Rhode Island coal, for the simple reason that it burns down to nothing but a fine red ash, an ash similar in appearance to that of hard wood. As to the briquetting phase of the enterprise, that is in expert hands. In Scranton we have a briquetting plant which secures its coal dust from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and sells its finished product to the same railroad company, which finds the use of briquettes for steaming locomotives more economical than coal itself. I firmly believe that once Rhode Island briquettes are introduced into New England the demand will be far in excess of what we can turn out. Briquettes are unquestionably the coming domestic fuel."

"Within a year the Rhode Island Coal Company will possess one of the finest equipped mines in the United States. In addition to our two existing shafts we will have vertical shafts, by means of which the product can be much more economically handled, and at these shafts we will erect breakers to save the expense of rehandling. Cars holding two and a half tons of coal are now ordered, and these will come up our present shafts in strings of three. Even with existing shafts we shall be able to bring out fifteen tons of coal every ten minutes. On emerging from the shafts the cars will ascend into the breakers and be automatically dumped. After being crushed, the coal will pass over a succession of screens, separating it into stove, chestnut and pea sizes, and will then pass into a chemical bath; thence it will be carried out by conveyors and dumped into the several compartments, from which the cars will be loaded by gravity. The fine coal will be conveyed into the briquetting plant by automatic devices, and a certain quantity to the boiler plant and gas producer engines. The ashes from the boiler room will go back into the mine to fill up the old workings."

"The Portsmouth mine offers no unusual engineering difficulties. In some respects the proposition is extremely simple. In the matter of water, for example, there is no problem to be met. The mine is the driest I have ever seen. We may find, when we get at depth, that some of the veins run under the Bay. In that case we shall follow them as far as safety permits. In Pennsylvania we are mining under rivers whose beds are founded on quicksands, and yet we find no serious obstacles. Conditions at Portsmouth are so much better all around than the engineer usually meets that to avoid enthusiasm is impossible. I give it as my unqualified opinion that within two years the Rhode Island Coal Company will be in possession of one of the biggest producing coal mines in the United States."

TARIFF ISSUE GIVES STATE REPUBLICANS TASK TO OVERCOME

One of the issues which the Republicans are finding hard to controvert in the state campaign is the allegation that present high prices are due to a protective tariff. Republican leaders are showing that the era of high prices is worldwide, being the same in low tariff as well as high tariff countries. Nevertheless it is hard to make the family man see anything but the simple fact that prices are high, and the party out of power has all the advantage in the matter by reason of that situation.

It is pointed out by the Republicans that the most learned political economists unite in attributing these high prices mainly to the enormous increase in the production of gold. Under the free coinage law most of the gold mined is minted into coin, and goes into the circulation, thus greatly increasing the circulating medium and diminishing its purchasing power. The government may legislate that so many grains of gold shall constitute a dollar, but cannot declare how much that dollar shall buy of the necessities of life. So that the purchasing power of gold is proportionate to the supply produced, and the more there is mined the less it will buy. It is its scarcity which makes it valuable.

There was recently issued by the government a bulletin showing that in the last 25 years the supply of gold the world over had increased 100 per cent. In the last five years the production has exceeded all previous records, by reason of new and improved processes of mining, and the world's gold supply in that period has jumped 50 per cent. Many favor a repeal of the free coinage act in order to curtail the amount of gold which shall get into circulation, and thus restore normal standards of value.

The published letter of Henry M. Whitney endorsing the Democratic state ticket is exciting some comment from the fact that he omits to mention James H. Vahey by name and speaks in particular of Eugene N. Foss alone. It was very well known that Mr. Whitney, who was one of the Democratic candidates a few years ago, at the

time when there was a party split, is not very enthusiastic for Mr. Vahey. It is said that the latter blew both hot and cold at the time Mr. Whitney had his enlightening experience with the party as a candidate for Governor. As a matter of fact, Mr. Whitney was very much interested in the candidacy of Mayor John T. Coughlin of Fall River, and if the mayor had found his Boston friends as faithful as he found Mr. Whitney he would have been the nominee instead of Mr. Vahey.

The district attorney contest in Suffolk county is beginning to be interesting. To show just how the county stands, it may be stated that Governor Draper lost it last year by something over 10,000 votes. At the same time William H. Taft, Republican candidate for President, swept it by nearly 3000 majority. The friends of Mr. Hill do not see why he should not do as well as that, and perhaps even better. Of course, there were many Democrats who cast their ballots for Mr. Taft, and possibly a very few Republicans who voted against Mr. Draper. In any event, the county is not so strongly Democratic that it has not been carried for Republicans before, and Mr. Hill is probably the strongest candidate presented by the party for a county office in recent years. His prospects are good, but a large amount of hard work needs to be done to make his election certain.

J. C. Pelletier, the Democratic candidate, has resigned his position on the Massachusetts civil service board and has been accepted by Governor Draper. Possibly the vacancy may be filled at the meeting of the Governor and council today.

The action of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor at the convention in Holyoke in again passing resolutions demanding the defeat of Governor Draper, and denouncing as enemies of the labor cause any one who defends him, is exciting a good deal of unfavorable comment among labor men. Some of the wage earners of the state still insist upon the right to think for themselves and to act according to their own best judgment, and they regard as intolerant and prescriptive this ultimatum of the federation.

Mr. Foss Discusses Tariff, Mr. Vahey Eight-Hour Law

FALL RIVER.—James H. Vahey and Eugene N. Foss, Democratic candi-

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Receipts for the Day.

Apples, 4004 barrels; cranberries, 570 barrels; peaches, 2377 crates; Florida oranges, 10 boxes; California oranges, 1164 boxes; California deciduous fruit, 7 cars; pineapples, 41 crates; grapes, 248,422 baskets, 11,098 carriers; raisins, 1150 boxes; figs, 2843 packages; peanuts, 270 bags; potatoes, 10,234 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2567 barrels; onions, 3860 bushels; beans, 3711 bushels.

Foreign Apple Markets.

Walter Webbing today received the following cable on the apple market:
Glasgow—Baldwins 12s. 6d. to 14s. Mackintosh Reds 17s. 6d., Wealthys 15s. 6d., various 11s. to 12s. 9d.; market opened firm and closed the same, demand good. S. S. Parisian selling.

Hamburg—Baldwins 17s. to 23s. Kings 17s. to 27s., Spies 18s. to 21s.; good active demand for best stock.

Boston Prices.

Flour—Quiet and firmer; mill shipments, winter patents \$5.00 to \$5.10, clear \$4.00 to \$5.10, winter patents \$5.00 to \$5.15, straight \$5.40 to \$5.45, clear \$5.25 to \$5.75, Kansas patents in June \$5.15 to \$5.75, rye flour \$4.10 to \$4.00, Graham flour \$4.35 to \$5.00.
Corn—Quiet and firm; car lots on spot, No. 2 yellow 71½¢ to 72¢, steamers yellow 71 to 71½¢, No. 3 yellow 70½¢ to 71¢, to ship from the West all rail, No. 2 yellow 71 to 71½¢, No. 3 yellow 70½¢ to 71¢, lake and rail shipments 1c per bushel less.

Oats—Quiet and firm; car lots on spot, No. 1 clipped white 48½¢ to 49¢, No. 2 47½¢ to 48¢, No. 3 46½¢ to 47¢, rejected white 45½¢ to 46¢, to ship from the West 34 to 38 pounds white 46 to 46½¢, 36 to 38 pounds 47 to 47½¢, 38 to 40 pounds 47½¢ to 48¢, 40 to 42 pounds 48½¢ to 49¢, barley 45 to 45½¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$3.15 to \$3.17, granulated cornmeal \$3.05 to \$3.10 per barrel, bolted \$3.55 to \$3.70, oatmeal rolled \$4.70 to \$5.00, cut and ground \$4.00 to \$5.50.
Hulled—Dull and steady; to ship in bulk, spring bran \$24 to \$25.50, for bran \$24.50 to \$25.50, middling \$24 to \$25, mixed feed \$25 to \$27.75, red dog \$31.75 to \$32, cottonseed meal \$32.50 to \$32.75, herring meal \$30.85, hominy feed \$28, buck feed \$28.50.
Hay and straw—Hay choice, \$21 to \$22, 1st \$20 to \$20.50, No. 2 \$18.50 to \$19, No. 3 \$16.50 to \$17.50, straw, rye \$18.50 to \$19, oat \$10 to \$11.

PROVISIONS

Market.

Jan. pork 18.45, Jan. lard 10.82, hog receipts 23,000, prices 7.15 to 7.90; cattle market steady to shade lower, receipts 21,000, hoves 4.15 to 4.65, cows and heifers 3.65 to 5.80, Texas steers 4 to 5.15, stockers and feeders \$3.10 to 3.25, western cattle 4.25 to 7.25.

Receipts of Poultry at Boston.

Today 725 packages, last year 959 packages.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.

Wednesday, 1909, 4538 tubs, 1088 boxes, 218,946 pounds butter, 222 boxes cheese, 2670 cases eggs; 1908, 3894 tubs, 480 boxes, 177,644 pounds butter, 300 boxes cheese, 4425 cases eggs.
Tuesday, 1909, 3555 tubs, 540 boxes, 204,319 pounds butter, 171 boxes cheese, 4482 cases eggs; 1908, 1204 tubs, 1340 boxes, 67,757 pounds butter, 1112 boxes cheese, 3153 cases eggs.

New York Receipts.

Wednesday, 1909, (2 days) 20,328 packages butter, 6255 boxes cheese, 23,007 cases eggs; 1908 (1 day) 6098 packages butter, 6451 boxes cheese, 10,367 cases eggs.
Tuesday, 1909, holiday; 1908, 12,818 packages butter, 4770 boxes cheese, 14,751 cases eggs.

New York Market.

Butter—Creamery specials 31½¢; creamery extras 30½¢, 30¼¢; factory firsts 30¢, 28½¢; factory seconds 24½¢; proc. specials 27¼¢, 26½¢; proc. specials fact. No. 7 27¼¢, 27¢; creamery specials seller one week 34¼¢, 31¢; creamery extras seller one week one week 29½¢, 28¢. No sales. Receipts 20,328.

Eggs—Low extra firsts 25¢, 24½¢; Iowa firsts 25½¢, free delivered 25¢; Illinois firsts 25½¢, free delivered 25¢; fresh gathered extra firsts 26½¢, 26¢; northern Missouri firsts 25½¢, free delivered 24½¢; northern Ohio firsts 25½¢, free delivered 25½¢; refrigerator firsts in storage, storage paid 25¢, 23½¢; Missouri second 23½¢, free delivered 22½¢; Illinois firsts, seller 10 days, 26¢, free delivered 25¢, car limed firsts, seller 10 days, 21¢, car refrigerator firsts, storage paid, buyer 30 days, 25¢, 23½¢; Michigan spring refrigerator firsts, storage paid, buyer 30 days, 24½¢; Michigan April refrigerator firsts, storage paid, seller the week, 25½¢, 24½¢; sales, 50 Iowa firsts, 25 free delivered, 50 Iowa firsts 25½¢, free delivered, 50 Missouri firsts 25½¢, 62 Missouri firsts, 25, 100 fresh gathered extra firsts 26½¢. Receipts 23,967.

Today's New York Market. By Telegram.
Butter steady; fair trade.
Eggs firm; unchanged.
Cheese firm, 15¢.

Chicago Dairy Markets.
Butter market steady; extras 29, No. 1 packed stock 22, receipts 8929.
Egg market steady; prime firsts 24, receipts 23,967.

Stained Glass Windows



CHURCH WINDOW, SCOTLAND.

In Southwick Church, Dumfries, designed and executed by A. Rosenkrantz.

BY BARON ROSENKRANTZ.

IN these days of activity, when human energy is becoming more and more exteriorized in material existence, art takes but a secondary place in our lives. Yet if we trace back throughout the ages the evolution of humanity we find that art has always held a position of primary importance in the history of a race.

The present article purposes to deal only with the art of making stained glass windows, but, as this art is so closely connected with church history, it is well to remember the relation of art to religion in order to understand why glass has played so important a part in the beautifying of churches. Stained glass is a special form of decoration, and as such it fulfills one of the objects of art. It has always held an important place in church decoration in northern countries, but not so great in the south, where the light is more intense and the necessity for numerous windows does not exist.

When Gothic architecture was evolved, making it possible to erect magnificent structures on slim and almost tree-like supports, the windows came to occupy almost the whole of the wall space and afforded vast fields for stained glass decoration. In the Renaissance period which followed, the windows were still used for decorative purposes, but gradually the true object became lost, and in the architecture of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there is a lack of that harmony between the glass and architecture which distinguished the earlier periods, while at the same time we find that the glass itself declines in artistic beauty and abuses creep into the craft.

The history of glass dates back to remote periods although it was not used in windows till the Christian era. In Egypt, over 6000 years ago, we know that glass was used for jewelry. The Chinese made white glass of great purity as far back as the year 2500 B. C. The Greeks and Romans used it for the imitation of agate and onyx, and the Venetians manufactured glass in which were embedded vitreous threads of milky white.

Stained glass, as we see it in windows, does not date back farther than the reign of Charlemagne (800 A. D.), and only 200 years later do we find frequent records of its use in churches. Of this very early glass none can be identified with certainty. The greater part of the old glass now in existence belongs to the thirteenth century, and this is what is referred to when early glass is mentioned. The earliest glass in France is to be seen at Chartres, Angers, Rheims, St. Denis, etc.; in Germany, at Augsburg and Strasbourg; the oldest glass in England is probably at York. In the seventeenth century, stained glass gradually became decadent, substitution being made of enamel coloring on white glass, and it is only toward the end of the nineteenth century that there was a revival of the true principles for making stained glass windows. To this period we owe an entirely new branch of the craft to American masters, known as opalescent glass. In England also the craft was raised to a higher standard, on the old lines.

Stained glass is not to be confounded with painted glass. The former is glass in which oxide is mixed with molten white glass, staining in the color which is required. Glass thus made is called "pot-metal," i.e., glass in which the color is in the glass and not painted upon it. In stained glass work, the only painting which is done is a monochrome (usually brown) to indicate the drawing and shadows in faces, drapery and all detail. In making a window, the first step is the sketching of a colored text, usually on an inch scale, to show the object and its treatment, as chosen by the artist.

When this sketch is finished a cartoon to the exact size of the window is drawn, and all details suggested in the sketch are carefully worked out, all lights and shades being properly indicated as they form the guide for the painting to be done in monochrome upon the glass. The cartoon is worked over with bold black lines half an inch wide which indicate the leads that are to join the pieces of glass together in the window. These lead lines are primarily used for surrounding the bits of glass which differ in color, but large surfaces of one color are usually divided up by leading in order to obtain a fairly even size in the pieces of glass composing the window.

A tracing is now taken of these lines only on a transparent oil-cloth and the work of cutting the glass begins. With the original sketch by his side the artist selects the various colors and shades of glass he wishes to use, and with a small wheel or diamond, they are cut to fit the sizes marked off on the oil-cloth. The success of the window depends more upon the choice of the glass than upon the design, and for this reason the choice should be made by the artist himself. In old windows, it is the beauty of color which primarily attracts us; very often the design is so obscure that it cannot be deciphered.

When the pieces of glass are cut by experienced cutters, the drawing of faces, hands, folds, etc., is painted on in monochrome in a vitreous paint from the cartoon, and the glass is put into a kiln where this paint is burnt into the glass. This process can be repeated two, three or even four times, according to the amount of detail and finish which is required when the firing is done, all the pieces of glass are leaded together with narrow pieces of lead, and are cemented in.

The mechanical process for making is simple, and it is interesting to know that it differs in no way today from the process followed by the early makers. There are no modern methods for lessening the labor and time which must be given to the work; no mechanical short cuts are possible. The whole process, in order to be successful, must be done with the human hands guided by human care and taste.

MCKINLEY HEARING SECRET.
NEW YORK—The future meetings and work of the special committee appointed by the Explorers Club to investigate the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he climbed to the top of Mt. McKinley in 1906 will be secret it was decided today.

TEXAS TRAIN WRECKED TODAY.
AUSTIN, Tex.—The express train on the Houston & Texas Central railroad which left here at 8:30 a. m. today ran into a burning bridge near McNeil, Tex., and several coaches were wrecked. Four fatalities are reported.

Salient Points in Defense of Charles R. Crane, Deposed American Minister to China

The President to Mr. Crane (Sept. 14):
"Do not miss any of them (invitations to public meetings and dinners), and when you go to one insist on speaking and let them hear you hot."
Mr. Crane to President Taft:
"The manner in which the department of state has proceeded... is inconsistent with my own self-respect and my conception of the dignity of my position. You will understand, of course, that my resignation is in order."
Mr. Crane to the American people:
"On mature consideration, it is my judgment that my action was in accordance, in spirit at least, of the President's views expressed by him to me, and that it furnishes no sufficient excuse for the sensational and inconclusive action of the secretary of state."

PRESIDENT'S STAND ON CRANE QUESTION INTERESTS CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—"What will President Taft do with the resignation of Charles R. Crane as minister of the United States to China?"

In substance, this question was on the lips of all official Washington today. It is long since a diplomatic episode has excited the national capital more than this one. Mr. Crane's emphatic reply Tuesday night to the statement in which Secretary of State Knox Tuesday afternoon announced that he had informed the minister designate that his resignation would be accepted, including, as the reply did, Mr. Crane's exceedingly lucid telegram of virtual resignation to the President, was read and re-read with the keenest zest.

Little doubt was expressed that the resignation of Mr. Crane would be accepted by the President. It was asserted without qualification by those in the confidence of the secretary of state that Mr. Knox was perfectly assured of the approval of the President; that he was not the kind of man to take so drastic a step without knowing in advance that he would be supported in it.

Even the friends of Mr. Crane—and several very astute friends have stood beside him in this crisis—while highly indignant at the treatment which he had met at the hands of Mr. Knox, admitted that the developments since he left San Francisco at the peremptory summons of the secretary, had, regardless of the merits of the case, utterly destroyed any possible usefulness on his part at Peking, and that in all the circumstances he could not now with self-respect do otherwise than insist upon the acceptance of his resignation.

It was pointed out on both sides of the controversy that, as one man put it: "The state department, big and broad as it is, isn't big enough now for both Knox and Crane. The President cannot sustain either without turning down the other. Mr. Knox could not now be reversed without its being interpreted throughout the world as an insufferable rebuff."

Therefore the press despatches received Tuesday night from the newspaper correspondents traveling with President Taft, to the effect that information regarding Mr. Crane must come from the state department, "where the entire matter has been handled," were interpreted here this morning as indicating unmistakably that the President intended the secretary to bear all of the responsibility for that action. At the same time it was borne in mind that Mr. Crane's telegram of resignation was addressed to the President in person as their official relations required, and that it would have to be acted upon in the same way by the President in person. One of the possible indirect results of the whole incident is discussed with much interest in some diplomatic quarters and that is the unmistakable notice that Japan has incidentally received, even in the words of Mr. Knox's statement of Tuesday, to the effect that this government looks with disapproval upon her gains in Manchuria through the two new treaties with China which have been so much discussed in connection with the Crane affair. According to this view, Mr. Crane, intentionally or unintentionally, has been made the pawn in the gambit of expediency.

A man versed in international politics, but who would not be quoted by name, described it in this way:

"It was very necessary that Japan should be advised of the intention of this government to protect to the utmost the interests of American trade in Manchuria, yet in such a way as to avoid placing the state department in a position from which it would be awkward to retreat in the event of the odds being found too great."

"Possibly the state department had so far progressed in taking soundings as to lead it to doubt whether the support of a majority of the great powers could be obtained in support of the 'open door policy' in Manchuria."

"Secretary Knox's statement, issued Tuesday, shows that the negotiations are still in progress but certainly does not indicate that success has been attained. The recent disclosures, the truth of which, as Mr. Crane in his statement points out, the department of state fails to deny, may have served this purpose very well, and the fact that the department felt called upon to 'punish' Mr. Crane for those disclosures might well serve as notice to the Japanese government of its serious objections to the new treaties."

The reasons given for Mr. Crane's deposition by Secretary of State Knox were that he had embarrassed the government by too frank a discussion of the policies of the administration in the far east, and the divulging of state secrets in a newspaper interview.

Mr. Crane says that the President advised him to accept all invitations to dinners and public meetings, and quotes Mr. Taft as saying: "Do not miss any of them, and when you go to one insist on speaking, and let them hear you hot!" "I assumed," says Mr. Crane in defending his action, "that the President wished me to discuss realities and not platitudes. I have done my best to carry out the President's wishes."

A despatch from Riverside, Cal., says the President sent a long cipher message to Washington Tuesday, and that it was declared on the President's train that any information on the position of Mr. Crane must come from the state department, where the entire matter has been handled.

FINANCIAL NEWS

UNION PACIFIC'S ANNUAL MEETING

William Rockefeller, Henry W. DeForest and Jacob H. Schiff Chosen to Fill the Vacancies on Board.

SALT LAKE, Utah—At the annual meeting Tuesday of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad, the following directors were chosen: Oliver Ames, of Boston; Henry W. DeForest, of New York; A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; Henry C. Frick, of New York; Robert W. Goetz, of New York; Marvin Huggitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; R. S. Lovett, of New York; Charles A. Peabody, of New York; William Rockefeller, of New York; Jacob H. Schiff, of New York; Joseph F. Smith, of Salt Lake City; W. V. S. Thorne, of New York; P. A. Valentine, and F. A. Vanderlip, of New York.

There were only three changes in the board—William Rockefeller replaced William Mahl, Henry W. DeForest succeeds W. D. Cornish, and Jacob H. Schiff took the place of E. H. Harriman.

Out of a total of 3,000,000 shares there were represented 2,267,552 shares, or about 74 per cent of the total stock.

Directors were also chosen by the Union Pacific Equipment Association and by the Union Pacific Land Company.

WATERED POTATO FIELD PAYS WELL

TRENTLETON, Pa.—Henry W. Fusselman, of near this place, has proven not only that irrigation in certain portions of Lehigh county is a practical proposition, as far as the purely physical aspects of the matter are concerned, but that irrigation can be made to pay. Mr. Fusselman raised two fields of potatoes this year. One was irrigated and the other was not. The irrigated field produced from 200 to 250 bushels an acre. The field in which the crop was dependent upon the rain ran from 125 to 150 bushels an acre.

MARKET NEWS

Steel making iron is increasing in strength and business is more active. Foundry grades are quiet and somewhat irregular. Finished steel is strong. Railroads are negotiating actively for cars.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, is an advocate of higher freight rates and declares that the future of steel is in the East and Northwest. He predicts that the country will consume 10 years hence 40,000,000 tons of steel a year.

Frederick A. Delano was elected a director of the Wabash Railroad Company at the annual meeting in Toledo Tuesday. He will be reelected president of the road. J. Gould, son of George Gould, was elected a director of the Wabash railroad.

The balance available for dividends of the Illinois Central for the last financial year is equal to 7.48 per cent on the \$109,296,000 total outstanding capital stock against 8.41 per cent earned on the \$95,040,000 outstanding at the close of the previous fiscal year.

PYTHIAN DISTRICT MEETING TONIGHT

The first grand convention of the lodges comprising district No. 1 of the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias will be held in the castle hall of Stoneham lodge tonight, and will be attended by several hundred knights representing William McKinley lodge of Wakefield, Spartan of Malden, Fordell of Melrose, Ivanhoe of Chelsea, Charlestown, Franklin of Somerville, Mystic of Chelsea, Apollo of Chelsea, F. E. Converse of Maplewood, Bunker Hill of Charlestown, Craddock of Medford, Mizpah of Everett, Winter Hill of Somerville, Shawmut of Charlestown and Prospect Hill of Somerville. The program includes speaking, an entertainment and collation.

NEW YORK CENTRAL MEETING.

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the directors of the New York Central railroad today Marvin Huggitt, was elected director to succeed E. H. Harriman. Similar action was taken at a meeting of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern directors and also at a meeting of the Michigan Central railroad.

WESTERN PACIFIC WORK.

H. H. McCartney, assistant engineer of the Western Pacific, announces that unless something occurs to delay the work, the road will be completed Nov. 1 and about that date the first train from Salt Lake City to Oakland, Cal., will be run.

NEW COURSE AT TECH.

With an enrolment of 13 students a course has been started at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which will be known as electro-chemistry, under the direction of Prof. Harry M. Goodwin.

CITY OF BOSTON

CLERK OF COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on Public Improvements of the Board of Aldermen will give a public hearing on Friday, October 15, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the question of the disposition of the income of the PARKMAN FUND.

FIND LYNN FARMER WAS ONE OF HENRY HUDSON'S BROTHERS

LYNN, Mass.—Historians interested in the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration are quite certain that in this city they have discovered the only connecting link to the ancestry of Henry Hudson, the navigator.

Inquiry here and in England has established beyond a doubt in the minds of most of them that Thomas Hudson, who owned the land where the historic old iron works were located on the banks of the Saugus river in 1642, was a younger brother of Henry Hudson.

Parish records have been unearthed of the communion being given to the family before Henry Hudson started in the service of the East India Company in 1609. In this record the names of his parents, brothers and sisters were stated, ending with "and the boy."

It was the belief of John E. Hudson of Lynn and former president of the American Bell Telephone Company, that "the boy" was none other than Thomas Hudson, the Lynn farmer who sold some 20 acres of his farm for the site of the Saugus iron works.

These facts establish that the numerous descendants of Thomas Hudson, the Puritan pioneer farmer, who now live here, are connected by direct relationship to the celebrated navigator.

VAN DYKE BOUGHT BY P. A. B. WIDENER

PHILADELPHIA—P. A. B. Widener will further augment his art collection of foreign masterpieces in a few weeks, when the famous life-size portrait of Van Dyke of the Marchese Brignole Sala and her son will arrive from London.

Mr. Widener purchased the picture last March through a dealer who bought it from the collection of the Earl of Warwick. The canvas is now on exhibition in London.

FAMOUS VELASQUEZ FOR AMERICA.

NEW YORK—Charles H. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, art dealers, has just returned from Europe and stated that he purchased abroad for a wealthy American, whose name he declined to tell, a Velasquez portrait which, when it arrived, would be considered the most famous picture in America.

BIG MAINE SAW-MILL BURNED.

LIMESTONE, Me.—A loss of between \$20,000 and \$25,000 was caused by the burning of the saw-mill of A. L. Noyes on the Van Buren road two miles north of here. The insurance was \$10,000.

Telling Pictures

AND Clever Stories

Are printed in The Monitor every Saturday on the Page for Boys and Girls. The Pictures are taken and the Stories are written

By Youthful Monitor Readers

Why do you not join their ranks, if you have a camera? Awards of \$1 and 50 cents offered for the best photographs sent in each week.

THE SUBJECTS

May be children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

Write a Descriptive Story

Of not over 200 words, and it will be paid for if used. At any rate, send a title for your picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photo returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Falmouth and St. My. Streets

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

NERO was a good boy. Nero even was a good emperor at first, and men predicted that under his beneficent rule the golden age would dawn.

Nero was a good boy and might have always remained good had he not been elevated to a position of irresponsible power. Irresponsible power is a trying thing for good boys; and there are thousands of good boys in the world who might develop into Nero-like men if they should be given Nero's unlimited range of power and authority. Nero was a good boy; but power made him about the worst man the human race has yet produced.

All boys or all men who are given power will not become Neros; but power frequently has a tendency to bring out the arbitrary qualities of a man's disposition.

This is even the case with such a harmless race of men as librarians. They are seldom given arbitrary power, such as was wielded by Nero; but with such limited power as is theirs they make rules. These rules are well intentioned and are for the guidance of the public. The public dislikes rules and soon finds means to make them inoperative. The Nero-like librarian then makes amendments to the inoperative rules which he vainly hopes will make them operative once more. But, the public persists in its perversity and the librarian can see at a glance that it needs more rules. More rules are consequently made; and, as the public shows no amendment, the librarian makes new amendments to the rules. The librarian has the books, the public wants the books, and an interminable code of rules makes it very difficult for anybody to get the books. What is the cause of all this? Why should a circumlocution office grow up in connection with nearly all human organizations that have to deal with the public? It is probably due to

the innate desire of men to impose their own wills upon other men.

The first requisite for a successful library is the determination on the part of the librarian to suppress in himself and in his staff the development of any innate tendency to tyranny. It is better and indeed far easier to serve the public than it is to regulate it. Agreeableness is the highest virtue a library staff can possess. Scholarship, erudition, profundity of knowledge are excellent things in a library staff, although they are not always procurable at the usual library salaries. Such an equipment is excellent, but it is not the first requisite of library efficiency. The first requisite is a serene and pleasant personality. If one knows how to smile with the eyes in such a way as to melt the indignant complainant into the warm friend it is better than to know how to speak a foreign language. The people who always conquer are the people who will not fight. In a fight both sides always get the worst of it. So a tactful member of a library staff will not develop an altercation or nurse a controversy. He possesses the martyr-like bravery that enables him to run away from a fight. This is the sign of a good soldier in the kind of campaign in which a public library is engaged.

Let the librarian and his staff place themselves in imagination on the other sides of their desks, and look at matters, not through their own consciousness, but through the consciousness of the public. Let them turn their eyes inward and see themselves as others see them. It is not pleasant to look in this sort of a mirror, but it is salutary.

But the public has the same tendency to tyranny as librarians themselves. In the Library Alcove next week some of the shortcomings of the public in its relations to public libraries will be good-naturedly considered.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

MISSIE'S LONG COAT.

The coat that is made with plaited side portions is a new and exceedingly smart one. This model is girlish and simple, altogether desirable. It can be utilized for any seasonable material, for the cloaks such as the one illustrated, for suitings of lighter weight and worn as a coat dress; or it can be cut off in three-quarter length and made with skirt to match. Herringbone cheviot is the material illustrated.

The material required for the 16-year size is 7½ yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 4 yards 52 inches wide for full length; 6½ yards 27, 4 yards 44 or 3½ yards 52 inches wide for three-quarter length.

The pattern (6409) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SQUASH OR PUMPKIN PIE.

Peel the squash or pumpkin, remove the seeds, cut into small pieces and steam or boil until tender. Drain thoroughly, as it should be as dry as possible and rub through the colander. Or it may be left in the shell and after being baked or steamed, scraped out and sifted. The following rules are from various sources "tried and true," and whereas exact quantities are given, it would seem best to vary the quantity of milk used according to the quantity of the squash or pumpkin.

Number 1—To 1½ cups of pumpkin add 2 cups milk, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon each of ginger and salt and 1 well-beaten egg. Bake in a single crust in a slow oven.

Number 2—Mix 1½ cups of squash stewed until very dark with 1 cup hot milk, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and 1 slightly beaten egg. Bake in a crust with a rim until brown.

Number 3—To 1 pint of prepared pumpkin add 1 quart milk, six eggs well beaten, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon of mixed cinnamon, ginger and mace, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons of melted butter.

Number 4—Soften 2 tablespoons of butter and stir into 1 quart of squash or pumpkin with 2 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon ginger and 2 tablespoons cinnamon. Add the yolks of 6 eggs, well beaten, then the stiffly beaten whites and last stir in carefully 1 quart of milk. Line square pans with good paste, prick to prevent bubbles, fill with the batter and bake in a hot oven for 5 minutes; then moderate the heat, and bake slowly until well set and brown.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

These are the days of great crowds at the New England Food Fair in Mechanics building. Big excursions from various parts of Massachusetts and the neighboring states are bringing thousands to the city whose objective point is this interesting and instructive exposition of domestic art. Aside from its interest as a display of the newest household inventions, the fair furnishes a varied program of free entertainment, for the splendid concerts by the

sella's great band of 50 Italian musicians, J. W. Gorman's old-fashioned tent circus, full of excellent features, concerts by former students of Tuskegee institute, accompanied by stereopticon views, and moving pictures depicting the arrival of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Dr. Cook, at Copenhagen. The management of the fair conducts a first-class restaurant and provides every convenience for the out-of-town visitor.

Winter tours to Bermuda, that charming garden of the sea with its unsurpassed climate, will soon be the order of the day and the traveling public will appreciate the fact that during the coming season there will be three steamship lines running between New York and the Bermudas, which arrangement means a steamer sailing every other day. The new Hotel Hamilton, greatly enlarged and beautified and now under the management of A. W. Hodgson, is an ideal place to make headquarters while sojourning in this winter resort. Here the tourist will find every comfort of home life combined with the luxuries of the most modern appointed and conducted hostelry.

An American-made willow-ware dinner set, containing 112 pieces, for \$13.50, is one of the attractive offerings of Walter M. Hatch & Co. in their big store at 42 Summer street. This offer also includes free delivery of the set to any address in New England.

The Leopold Morse Company is showing its customers splendid values in high grade raincoats for \$10. These garments are of fine tailored, long and roomy. An extensive line of rubber and rubberized automobile, driving and walking coats, so popular this year for young men, being shown by this firm at \$5 and upward.

Jackson & Co., at 126 Tremont street, long recognized as an authority on correct styles, are displaying their winter stock of elegant furs and fur garments, all of which are of superior quality and the best workmanship.

BELL SUCCESSOR EXPECTED TODAY

Mayor George A. Hibbard is expected to announce formally today his appointment of Edward R. Gregory, a carpenter doing business on West Dedham street, and living at 172 Walnut avenue, Roxbury, as a schoolhouse commissioner in the place of Tilton S. Bell, who has resigned.

Mr. Bell has held this \$3500 position since early in Mayor Hibbard's administration, and to accept it resigned as advertising manager of the Congregationalist. He has now accepted a similar position with a Chicago firm.

SPRINGFIELD PLAN PROVES SUCCESS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The executive committee of the Independence Day Association held its last meeting of this year Tuesday noon at the board of trade rooms. The statement of the treasurer, Ralph P. Alden, showed the largest voluntary subscription to the work which the association has ever received. This was particularly gratifying to the workers and a clear indication that the public of Springfield has stamped the cause with its approval.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Eben D. Jordan et al., trustees, have acquired title to the property at 14 Savoy street, South End, consisting of a two-story frame house and 965 square feet of land. The grantors are R. Elmer Townsend and wife.

Two other parcels in the South End have changed hands, the four-story brick apartment house and 1040 square feet of land at 71 Lenox street and the estate numbered 542 Shawmut avenue, comprising a 3½-story brick apartment house and 796 square feet of land. About \$8500 in taxed valuation is represented by these sales. Benjamin Goldberg and wife are the grantors and Esther Singer the grantee in both instances.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS.

The heirs of Thomas Dunbar Tuesday sold at public auction the old Dunbar estate, situated at the junction of Washington, Cliff and Dana streets, Roxbury. Joseph P. Collins was the purchaser. The property consists of the original mansion and stable and 30,820 feet of land, the whole taxed for \$65,200, the land being rated at \$53,900, or \$1.75 a foot. The price paid by Mr. Collins was \$24,030.00, or at the rate of 78 cents a foot. He will improve the property by the erection of a modern storage warehouse building. Cruff & Byrne were the brokers.

Antony Varnerin has conveyed to John J. Morrison the title to the property at 47 Townsend street, near Codman park. It consists of a large frame house and stable and 74,970 feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$21,700, and the land is rated at \$15,000, or 20 cents a foot.

Two pieces of property at 7 and 8 Rockland place, Roxbury, have been sold by Francis Hastings to Jesse H. Ordway. The estate comprises a large three-story frame house and 5442 feet of land, the whole being assessed for \$9000, while the land is rated at \$1900, or 35 cents a foot.

CHANGES IN DORCHESTER.

Katherine A. Lombard has transferred to Mary E. Stark title to the property at 42 to 54 Olney street and 37 Blakeville street, Dorchester. There is a new frame house and 9939 square feet of land, rated at \$12,000, of which \$3000 is on the land. Robert C. Martin has conveyed title to Helen M. Kasper of the property at 62

Edson street. Besides a frame house, there are 4010 square feet of land, assessed at \$1000, the total rating being \$5000.

ROSLINDALE LAND SOLD.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the recording of deeds from Robert Faulkner in the sale to W. Ashford Lent of the very desirable vacant lot at South and Fairview streets, Roslindale. This is considered one of the best unimproved lots in Roslindale, and is assessed for 35 cents per foot. The price paid by the new owner was in excess of that figure. Mr. Lent has built extensively in Dorchester, and will build at once a high grade two-family house for investment. Mr. Lent was represented in the transaction by Windsor R. Porter & Son of Roslindale.

MODEL APARTMENT HOUSES.

Whoever planned the apartment houses in Harvard avenue, junction of Commonwealth avenue, evidently has great talent for expressing the ideal in living, or else has traveled considerably, to concentrate so many conveniences under one lock and key to call your own—and all for a moderate rental. No matter whether it be two or eight rooms the same scheme of comfort is paramount and housekeeping reduced to its lowest factor of resistance to patience. There is no location more pleasant within so short and delightful a ride about Boston.

THE GROWING NORTHWEST.

In a circular issued by the board of trade of Lethbridge, Alta., a wonderful section of the Canadian Northwest, this statement is made: "Building improvements for 1909 passed the \$1,000,000 mark Oct. 1, and the figures are still growing." Lethbridge already has earned the distinction of being quite a railroad center; the Canadian Pacific alone is spending more than \$1,000,000 in bridge and depot buildings and in approaches to the town. Lethbridge has every facility of the up-to-date city of the West and it is attracting many thrifty young business men with a little money and the ambition to succeed. The Putnam Investment Company, 70 State street, has much information available for those who may wish it.

CANADIAN SHIPYARD RUMOR CONFIRMED BY FOREIGN FIRM

OTTAWA—The representative of Harlan & Wolff of Belfast in Canada corroborates the statement that the shipbuilding firm is prepared to design and lay out a plant in Canada and is now considering plans and location. The project involves for the present the construction of large floating dry docks between Quebec and Montreal.

CONSUL DESCRIBES CHECKLESS SYSTEM OF GERMAN BANKING

WASHINGTON—The Giro system of banking in Germany is described as follows by Consul-General Robert P. Skinner of Hamburg:

According to this system, an account is opened in the usual manner, and when payments are to be made, the payer, instead of preparing a check, merely instructs his banker to debit his account with the sum involved and to credit "Richard Roe's" account with a like amount.

If, however, payer and payee have their accounts in different banks, the payer then requests his banker to transfer the amount in question to the bank of the payee, with instructions to credit "Richard Roe's" account with the amount of the indebtedness.

COAL SCHOONER STRIKES SHOAL

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—While going through Vineyard sound early today before a fresh northwest breeze, the five-masted schooner Samuel J. Gougher of Boston took a sudden sheer which sent her aground on the shoals. The schooner was bound for Boston with coal and carries a crew of 12 men commanded by Captain Hart. The vessel, it is believed, can be floated without much damage at high water.

She lies in about 4½ fathoms of water, between the buoy on the point at West Chop and the buoy on the eastern end of Middle Ground shoal. The revenue cutter Albatross is expected to assist in floating the vessel.

FERRER SENTENCE CARRIED OUT.

LONDON—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that Professor Ferrer, convicted by court-martial of inciting the riots in Barcelona, had been executed.

RAILROAD ENGINEER RESIGNS.

Everett E. Stone, for the past two years chief engineer of the Boston & Albany railroad, has resigned, to engage in private business at Springfield, his former home.

START NEW BANK IN OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—The Central State Bank, with a capital of \$200,000, is organized to take the place of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company.

project involves for the present the construction of large floating dry docks between Quebec and Montreal. In addition it is now said the firm has submitted to the Dominion government a scheme for the establishment in Canada of a general branch of its works.

MARYLAND NEGROES FACE LOSS OF VOTE BY THE DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON—Northern veterans of the civil war will be stirred mightily to know what Maryland Democrats propose to do to negro votes. In this border state, which is as much northern as southern, if not a little more, the Democrats are making one last supreme effort to disfranchise the negroes. It is a hot, hard fight, and no person can yet forecast the result of the election, which will take place in November.

For the Democrats the prize of victory will be the control of Maryland for several years to come—perhaps a quarter of a century, for the negro vote is 17 or 18 per cent of the entire registration within the state. For the Republicans defeat of the amendment will mean a continuous fighting chance to land Maryland in the Republican column.

Needless to say, the negro vote is almost entirely Republican.

The instrument which is designed to put the negro out of political power is the old "grandfather clause," reworded and amplified. The first clause provides that any person is a qualified voter who was qualified to vote before Jan. 1, 1862. Likewise the descendant of such a person is qualified. This lets in the illiterate whites, whose grandfathers or fathers voted before 1862. But it shuts out the negroes, whose freed ancestors did not get the ballot until after 1869.

SARATOGA WOMEN GET OUT BIG VOTE

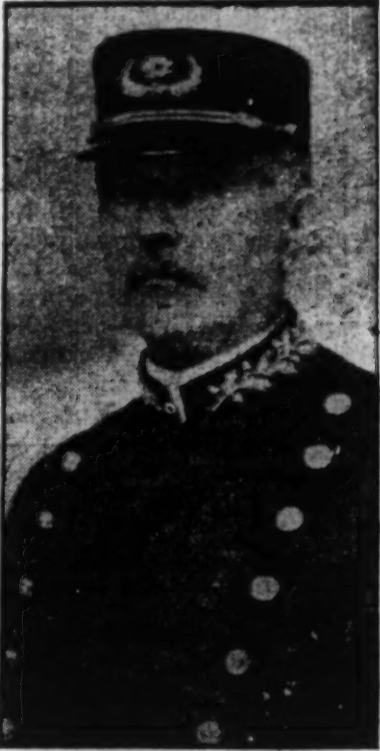
SARATOGA, N. Y.—Woman's suffrage had a test here Tuesday, when the women of the village worked at the polls all day at the annual school election, distributing tickets on the streets, escorting parties to the polls in automobiles and carriages and voting by the hundreds.

As a result of their efforts nearly 4000 votes were cast, the largest in the history of the village.

CHURCH MEETING OPENS IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—The sixth general conference of the Primitive Methodist Church of America opened here today in the First P. M. church. Delegates are in attendance from all over the United States. The opening business was the meetings of the standing committees, after which the conference organized. The meetings will continue mornings and afternoons until next Monday.

Providence Bluecoats Have Their Annual Parade On Tomorrow Afternoon



PATRICK EGAN, Chief of police of Providence and marshal of Thursday's parade.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual parade of the Providence police, including over 200 patrolmen and officers, will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Plans have been completed by Chief of Police Patrick Egan, and it is expected that the bluecoats will make a good showing in their dress uniforms.

The parade will be reviewed in front of the city hall on Exchange place by Mayor Henry Fletcher and the members of the board of police commissioners, William H. Luther, Walter A. Presbury and Harold J. Gross. The line of march will be through the principal downtown streets.

A novel feature will be the mounted division and the patrol wagons. Chief of Police Egan will head the parade, followed by Deputy Chief John A. Murray and the staff, composed of Lieutenants Tyler, O'Neil, Gilmartin, Muldoon and Toole.

LOYAL MEXICANS GREET PRESIDENT

CALERA, Mexico (on board presidential train)—President Diaz's trip from Mexico City has been a continuous ovation. At every stop crowds have gathered with flags and flowers and cheered those journeying northward to meet the presidential party from Washington. At important stations the train has stopped for 5 or 10 minutes and the President has saluted the crowds from the rear platform.

At Encarnacion hundreds of workmen gathered, and when the President appeared they almost mobbed the platform of the observation car in an effort to touch the hand of Diaz. He extended both hands, which were grasped and kissed by scores of women. For nearly 10 minutes the workmen paid this tribute to the ruler, while the band played the national anthem and a long line of infantry and cavalry stood at attention. More enthusiasm was evident at Aguas Calientes, a cavalcade of horsemen following the train for more than 200 yards, waving farewells.

The President does not desire to travel at night, and Tuesday night the train was stopped in the open country. The party will reach Chihuahua this afternoon, where the President will be entertained for two days. He will then journey north to meet President Taft Saturday morning.

LARGE POTATOES RULE THIS YEAR

ATHOL, Mass.—This season crops especially favorable for the potato crop, and nearly every farmer is reaping a big harvest. The potatoes are exceptionally large. L. G. Baker of the Phillipston road says he secured 146 potatoes from one hill. The prices are low, some selling for 60 cents per bushel.



Sterling Silver

Chests . . . \$50 to \$750
Tea Sets . . . \$95 to \$1000
Water Pitchers, \$25 to \$150
Bowls . . . \$15 to \$300
Bon Bon Dishes, \$5 to \$50

A large and carefully selected stock of merit.

Your inspection and comparison of prices respectfully invited.

416 Boylston St.

NEW WATER FRONT FIRE DISTRICT FOR SERVICE OF BOSTON

A new marine or waterfront district of the fire department-service will be established Thursday morning, according to an announcement made by Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker. The district will be a part of the first division of the fire department under Senior Deputy John Grady.

The new fire boat, engine company 47, which will be moored near the South ferry slip, East Boston, will be in charge of District Chief Robert A. Ritchie of the marine battalion. Engine 44 will be put in commission at Central wharf, in charge of Capt. Walter S. Eaton. Assigned to the new boat at East Boston with District Chief Ritchie will be Lieut. Charles S. Moran. The other members of the two boat crews will probably be given out today.

DISMISSES CANAL LIBEL CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States court of this district has dismissed the proceedings against Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, proprietors of the Indianapolis News, who were resisting removal to the District of Columbia for trial under a grand jury indictment charging them with having committed criminal libel in publishing articles alleging that there was a corrupt profit of \$28,000,000 in the sale of the Panama canal to the United States.

WOMAN SUFFRAGIST LEAVES LIVERPOOL TODAY FOR AMERICA

Mrs. Emmeline Goulden Pankhurst, the English suffragist, who will make her first appearance on an American platform in Boston Oct. 22, sails today from Liverpool for New York, where she is expected to arrive at 21. The meeting of Oct. 22 will be held in Tremont Temple, where Mrs. Pankhurst will speak before the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, the annual meeting of which occurs on that date, and the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

A year ago today Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested at the suffrage organization headquarters in London, her alleged offense being the circulation of handbills urging her followers to rush the House of Commons.

Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel has been prominently identified with the Suffrage movement in Great Britain for the past six years. Mrs. Pankhurst will later speak in Carnegie hall, New York.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S NIECE TO WED.

NEW YORK.—The betrothal of Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson, niece of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, to State Senator Joseph Alsop of Hartford, Conn., is announced. Miss Robinson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of this city.

EDUCATIONAL

Leland Powers School of Expression

Limit of Enrollment Reached for 1909-10 on September 28
The Registration for 1910-11 Has Already Begun

For Girls
ON THE SUMMIT OF MT. IDA
6 Miles from Boston
Investigate unique and exceptional advantages of this school, located in New England's most charming suburb. Illustrated Year Book free, will tell you more than we can in an advertisement.
82 Summit Street, NEWTON, MASS.

Cummock School
Boarding and Day School for Young Women
Sixteenth Year Opens September 27
Certificate admits to College. Courses—Expression, Academic, Preparatory, Ideals—Individual attention, harmonious surroundings, sincere scholarship, sympathetic appreciation of truth and beauty in character and art. Send for illustrated catalogue.
1500 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.
BROOKLINE CULTURE COURSES
For Women and Girls
One-Hour-Week Courses in English, French, Art, History, Literature, Nature, Current Events, Business Law, Parliamentary Law, etc.
Also GENERAL COURSE (two hours daily) especially designed for girls. Circulars. Call mornings. GRACE W. MILLER, A. A. Prin., 1805 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 283-4.

Who's the Teacher?
Is really the vital question. Is he a mere text-book theorist? Does he "guarantee" to make you a reporter "while you wait"? What is his guarantee worth? If you should happen to be more interested in expert shorthand instruction than in mere promises, communicate with THE HICKS-ON SHORTHAND SCHOOL (30th year), Pierce Bldg., Copley Square.

ROCK RIDGE SCHOOL
For boys of all ages. Large enough for the inspiration of class work. Small enough for every boy to receive the Principal's constant thought and care.
50 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
School of Dressmaking and Millinery
Largest and best equipped in America. Patterns of all kinds cut to measure.
MEDOWELL'S, 25 Winter St., Boston.

EDITH M. HERRICK
Expression and Dramatic Art
Formerly of the faculty LELAND POWERS SCHOOL. Private courses, all branches Platform Art. Special classes in Bible reading. Send for circular. 55 St. Stephen St., Boston.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY
Henry Lawrence Southwick, Pres.
20th year; opens Sept. 27, 1909.
Classes in Voice and Physical Culture, Platform and Dramatic Art. Literary Interpretation and Pedagogy. Catalogue.
HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, CHICKERING HALL, BOSTON.

Walter B. Waterman Private Tutor
prepares for college or professional school. Hollander Bldg., 214 Boylston street, Boston.

The Two Greatest
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NOW GIVE THEIR ENTIRE SERVICE EVERY DAY TO
The Christian Science Monitor
The Monitor also has
A Well-Equipped London Bureau
Nearly Five Hundred Special Correspondents
Four Editions Every Week Day! By Carrier or at the Newsstands.
TWO CENTS.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Intension More Than Extension
the Need of Today—
Striking Comparisons Show-
ing Value of Education.

AID TO PROSPERITY

AT its last meeting in Denver in July of this year the National Educational Association declared that "Free democracy cannot continue without the assistance of a system of state-supported schools administered by the chosen agents of the people and responsible to the people for its ideals, its conduct and its results."

"The purpose of our system of free common schools must continue to be chiefly culture for the individual and the transmission to posterity of the results of the investigations and deliberations of the past."

"Our free schools must advance along the lines of educational democracy in the sense that they must provide equal educational opportunities for all. Although they must give practical preparation not only for the professions but also for commercial life, the demands of any part of the business world that courses of study be subordinated to particular interests is not in accord with the proper aims of a national system of common schools."

This by the highest educational body in this country, an association of teachers of every grade from the kindergarten to the university, and of every subject in any school curriculum, admirably sums up the necessity and purpose of the schools and the relation of the people to them. Moreover it points out incidentally any obstacle to their proper development, the tendency to ask them to specialize or even to expand unwisely.

Intension more than extension is the need of today in the schools. The best friends of popular education will strive to subdue all within the present province of education not yet brought under dominion before seeking out or accepting further responsibilities. When the people generally are an closer touch than now with their schools great expansion of their functions will be possible and desirable.

A step toward this consummation is noted in the approval by the National Educational Association of the plan to use school buildings, equipment and organization for community interests and

social betterment. This is not unlikely to involve the throwing open to the citizens of every degree, much as is done notably in Rochester, N. Y., the buildings for organizations of clubs and meetings for every conceivable community purpose for the fathers, mothers and those who have left school to go to work and who have no place where they can get together in their leisure hours. Not only will the schools eventually be used more hours every week-day and evening, but the chances are that the long vacation will soon be curtailed. The vacation school shows that the long summer break in activities, the throwing of city children on the streets with nothing good to occupy their time, is nearly at an end.

The public schools have done so well on the scant attention they have had from all the people in the past that truly big things are rightly to be expected of them in the future when all the people work all the time for them understandingly, as they are coming to do.

Some few people yet hold to the erroneous notion that private or special schools are better than the public schools for the children. There is no reasonable ground for this obsession. Indeed, almost every individual can contrast acquaintances of his who have been educated in private schools with those trained in the public schools to the great advantage of the latter.

In 1904 President Eliot of Harvard stated that the high schools of the country furnished Harvard her best students, better as a whole than those who came from private institutions. Out of showings made by 700 individuals whose records for this year were examined the following table is compiled:

	Honors Grade A or B	Unsatisfactory Grade C or D	Failures Grade E or F
Public high schools	16%	36%	15%
Academies and endowed schools	12%	37%	22%
Private day schools	11%	39%	21%

A series of articles like this would hardly be complete without an argument at least against the too common tendency of children to leave school before they have acquired the best it has to offer. From "Who's Who in America," a book of reference containing the names of those most prominent in every walk of life, Dr. W. T. Harris, former United States commissioner of education, found that of the 10,000 names therein only 24 self-taught men of the period succeeded in attracting the editors' attention. No uneducated man found a place on the list. A boy with only the training below the high school had but one chance in 9000. A boy with high school training one in 400—some 22 times the opportunity to

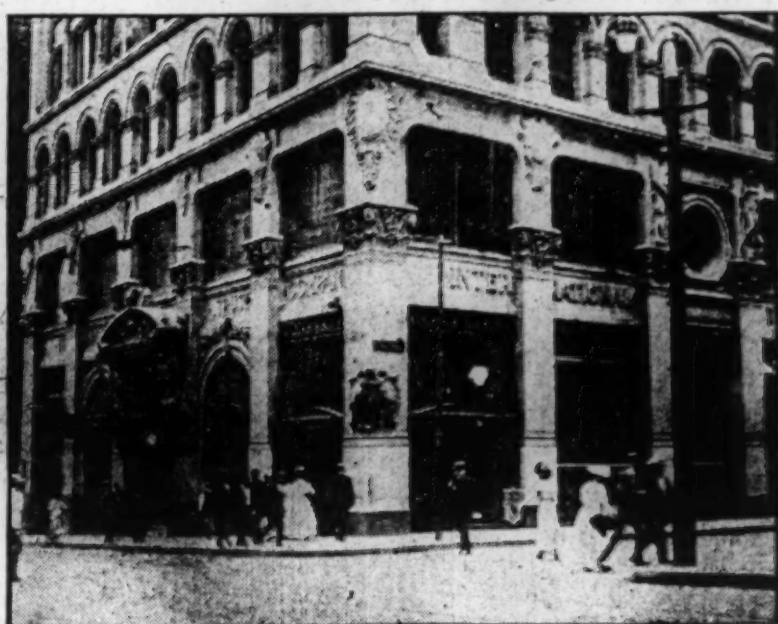
THIS is the last in a series of five articles on the American public schools appearing in Wednesday's edition of The Monitor. These articles are by a writer who has made a study of the public school system in all its phases; are entertaining and highly instructive, as the subject is touched upon in its natural divisions—i.e., the child, the teacher, the management, politics and property of the schools.

become famously useful or important of the boy who stopped below the high school. A college education gave the young man one chance in 40, that is, it increased his chances 10 times over those of the lad with only a common school education. Dr. Harris says it is "unnecessary to consider woman in this connection. 'Education is practically her only door to eminence.'"

It is the experience of every man having to do with employing others that there is a great oversupply of the immature, inefficient, unsteady, incapable, unintelligent help, and a great dearth of the opposite sort. The school is hence a powerful contributor to our material prosperity in that it makes each individual more intelligent, hence more efficient and productive. It not only teaches a man how to do more, but to be more; it shows him how to better enjoy the fruits of his labors. In the schools he gets his first taste of liberty under systematized law and institutional administration. His sense of justice is freed from that domination of personality and the presumption of kinship that often sadly obscure this for him at home. He learns in this crucible out of which our democratic citizenship is poured after fusing how he must conform as well as be conformed to.

The importance of a community or a nation, it has been well said, does not depend so much on its census returns, the size of its crops, its tonnage output, or its trade balances, as it does on the kind of men it turns out. It is not only necessary that men be educated to make them independent but that they be educated for cooperation through broad understanding. And nothing less than our public schools can do this.

International Trust Company



BANK BUILDING NINE STORIES HIGH.

Located on Milk, Arch and Devonshire streets, Boston, and containing 120 revenue-producing offices, it is typical of the world's modern financial institutions.

Boston's Modern Banks—VI.

THE attractive new building of the International Trust Company has added a specimen of the stately architecture of the Roman renaissance to the growing list of modern financial buildings of Boston.

It is a nine-story fireproof structure located on Milk, Arch and Devonshire streets, in the heart of the business district. The exterior is of Bedford limestone, backed by solid masonry laid in cement. It contains 120 revenue-producing offices, supplied with electric lighting without extra charge and the vacuum cleaning process.

The banking department of the International Trust Company occupies the first floor, inclosing the main entrance to the building, which opens onto Milk street. The interior is finished in Italian marble and the walls are of French Carrara stone. The sienna, black and gold, white and green marble which give prominence to the designs of the floor, the Brashia violet marble pilasters, the two imitation antique desks of statuary marble and the great round marble pillars which separate the corridor from the clerks' cages, in bronze and marble, make an artistic banking room. On the right of the main entrance is the gentlemen's alcove, which adjoins the circular consulting room of the president, finished in mahogany with a dome ceiling, opening out of the large open room where the president and secretary may be seen at all times. The clerks' cages occupy the rest of that side and the other two sides of the department, with the exception of the ladies' rooms, on the left of the entrance, which are fitted with every convenience. A gallery at the rear of the banking room is used by the stenographers and the remainder of the bookkeeping department.

A marble staircase, from the interior, as well as two corner entrances from Arch and Devonshire streets, lead down to the transfer department and the safety deposit vaults, which are in the basement. The furnishings here, as on the first floor, are in marble and mahogany, and fireplaces in each room give a cozy appearance. The ladies' room is in white and gold, and business may be transacted here privately with all the modern facilities. There are also reading, corporation and coupon rooms for the convenience of patrons.

The two vaults, one old and the other new, are of solid steel 4 feet thick supported on concrete masonry and steel beams. The two vaults are separate, the interior of one being in white enamel and the new one finished in burnished steel. Just outside and in front of the new vault a semi-circular pocket, with a thick glass cover in the floor, shows, by means of mirrors, when lights are switched on, the entire bottom of the vault. Both vaults are insured by the electric protection system, and have a capacity of over 10,000 boxes.

By the second floor of the building is a merino, have left here on the steamer China for San Francisco. The students chosen by the government number 47 and there are six self-supporting students.

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CHINA'S STUDENTS
OFF FOR AMERICA

SHANGHAI—The first group of Chinese students whose education in American schools will be paid for by the Peking government out of funds derived from that part of the Boxer indemnity that was returned to China

Finely Bound Book W. B. Clark, Co. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

In the Realms of Music

FREDERICK W. WODELL has called the first rehearsal of the Peoples Choral Union for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock in Jordan hall. The first work of the year will be on Cowen's "Rose Maiden," later Rossini will be studied and toward the year's end Haydn. Thus with discretion have the directors of the Choral Union planned their season. Mr. Wodell, whose experience as a trainer of voices and whose talent for interpreting choral music make him on general principles a good choice as leader of the union, is peculiarly the right man because he believes in the idea on which the popular singing club was founded. As an artist he knows how to set up for his singers a high ideal of interpretation, as a teacher he knows at any given time just how near he has taken his singers to that ideal. He knows how to conduct a performance of choral music to make it seem a natural expression of feeling rather than a product of laboriously applied technique.

While Mr. Wodell takes in hand the rehearsals and concerts of the Choral Union, Mr. Cole, the founder of the classes, is seeking new conquests in the field of popular music education. In all his labors of directing music in public schools, teaching in the Conservatory and conducting choruses, he has been so impressed with the intricacy of musical notation as a means of representing to singers the pitch of tones, that he has devised a new method of sight reading. He has devised a set of syllables which, when printed under the notes of a vocal score, indicate the interval between each note and the one which follows it. The principle on which the system is built is that of singing by interval. It is not meant to save beginners the trouble of thinking, it is meant to save them the inconvenience of puzzling over a difficult scheme of tone representation which is better suited to players of instruments than to singers.

Mr. Cole is not the pamphlet-issuing

pedagogue who proclaims a new idea and there stops; he is to conduct the classes at the American Music hall in person. They are to be carried on in practically the same way as the Choral Union classes, with the 10-cent admission, free music, and a general welcome to all who want to learn to sing. Like other musical movements lately started in Boston, this one recognizes that the city is larger than it used to be, larger musically at all events, and that there is room for both the classes in Jordan hall and for those in the American Music hall. The new sight-singing classes begin Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock.

A small hymn book for Jewish religious schools, compiled by Henry L. Gideon, organist of Temple Israel, and published this year by the Bloch Publishing Company, is based on a similar work which was written 35 years ago by the Jewish composer, Simon Hecht. Mr. Gideon's music is drawn chiefly from Hecht's tunes and from the standard tunes of England and German composers. With these and the American national hymns the book fills out something less than 100 pages.

At the Facilen Pianoforte school, 30 Huntington avenue, there will be a pupils' recital on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock.

MR. BRYAN VISITS SEATTLE FAIR. SEATTLE, Wash.—The Hon. William J. Bryan arrived from Portland on Tuesday and was met at the train by a committee of leading Democrats. He visited the fair during the day and delivered a lecture there.

PEERAGE FOR ADMIRAL FISHER. LONDON—According to an apparently authentic report, Admiral Sir John Fisher, senior naval lord of the admiralty, will retire from the admiralty on Oct. 22 and be elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Thetford.

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The Hotel Puritan

The new fireproof Commonwealth Ave. hotel, with every modern resource will open this month as a high-class family hotel. Apartments of any size with private baths and bedrooms may be had tastefully furnished or unfurnished. It is the aim of its owners to build, furnish and operate the Puritan in a way which will meet the unqualified approval of Boston patrons. Among its attractions and conveniences for its own guests are a la carte and table d'hôte service on each floor and roof, summer roof garden, winter solarium and safe deposit boxes. Several suites at modest prices remain for rent. For plans and prices apply at the office of John D. Hardy, 10 High st., Junction Summer. Correspondence and inquiries are solicited.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Made His Sword a Plowshare

There visited Paris recently a slender, furrowed man with the bearing of a soldier and the eye of one who has a large vision of affairs. He arrived in the volatile city in the usual compartment and dropped off with a valise as an ordinary visitor, observed for the peculiar cut of his clothing, but unconcerned about it. He transferred his luggage and quickly found his way into the country.

Passing from pavement to grass his head went up and his shoulders back and preoccupation gave way to interest. Eventually in the day he reached his destination, the dairy of what is known as the government farm. There he would look at the cattle, and the director took him among them. He said he wished to buy, "Choose," directed the government agent, and he rapidly indicated the ones he would take. "Ah, no," said the director, amazed by the stranger's discretion and judgment. "I cannot dispose of them; they are the finest in the herd." The visitor laughed. "You see, I am at home with cattle," he said, simply.

Who was this man, this expert cattle buyer, with the air of a soldier? It was General Botha, the Boer hero, premier of the Transvaal. "I am not a general," he said to the government agent at the French dairy farm; "no, I am only a good peasant after all; for these are the things that interest me, and he swept the field with his arm outstretched.

General Botha at his farm in the Transvaal has the finest cattle in the world, and from the trappings of war he has turned to the nobility of all pursuits and the nearest nature. Possibly the transformation is significant of the trend of affairs in the whole world. It is not alone in South Africa that the sword and the spear have become the plowshare and the pruning-hook.—Des Moines Register.

Another Explanation

A writer in the New York Tribune gives for the origin of the cabalistic popular sign, "O. K.," the following explanation: It is a reminiscence of my childhood that a campaign humorist said of one of Jackson's subordinates that, in good faith, he approved of papers by writing upon them "O. K. Korrek," or "O. K." This was a hit at the imputed illiteracy of some of "Old Hickory's" followers and a sly dig at the general himself. The jest took such a hold upon the public that the initials were adopted into business use.

Jersey: The Channel Islands



CASTLE OF MONT ORGUEIL.
The village of Gorey in foreground.

From their geographical position it may easily be understood that the earlier history of the Channel islands was one of close relationship to their neighbor, the then powerful duchy of Normandy. Thus it came about that with the conquest of England by a Norman duke in the year 1066 A. D. the island of Jersey entered upon a bond of union with England.

There are on the island two remarkably fine castles. During the early French wars the castle of Mont Orgueil withstood many attacks by land and sea. The population of the island showed fine courage and faithfully followed the leadership of the De Carterets, the Lempriers and other seigneurs of the island. During the civil war that followed the great rebellion in England

in the seventeenth century, the island of Jersey was royalist in sentiment and Elizabeth Castle was one of the many places of refuge resorted to by Prince Charles in exile, afterwards King Charles II. of England. Subsequently the island was captured by Admiral Blake, on behalf of the English commonwealth.

The occupation of the Jersey population is varied. The agricultural portion is possibly the most numerous, though the town of St. Heliers has a good trade, more especially in the summer months when the island is visited by a large number of holiday seekers.

There is a considerable proportion of resident English, besides the Jersey people themselves, also a certain number of French families living permanently in St. Heliers.

That which befits us, embosomed in beauty and wonder as we are, is cheerfulness and courage and the endeavor to realize our aspirations. Shall not the heart which has received so much trust the power by which it lives? May it not quit other leadings and listen to the Soul that has guided it so gently and taught it so much, secure that the future will be worthy of the past?—Emerson.

Polar Seas

The last sounding which Peary reports was within five miles of the pole, where all his wire, 1560 fathoms, was sent down without touching bottom. The depth of the ocean near the north pole, therefore, exceeds 9000 feet, and the northern apex of the world is amid waters that descend to a deep oceanic basin such as those which Nansen discovered in the Asian Arctic.

This is the first decisive proof obtained of the existence of great oceanic depths to the north of the American Arctic lands.

In Peary's long sledge journey over the sea ice in 1902 and 1906, to the north both of Grant Land and Greenland, he saw no land. From his work on those occasions and his soundings and advance to the pole this year, savants will undoubtedly think the inference justifiable that in a wide segment of the American Arctic ocean, to the north of Greenland, the continental shelf ends at a comparatively short distance north of the land, that the existence of any land farther north, as far as the pole, is highly improbable, and though some small islands may yet be discovered rising from the continental shelf, it is not at all likely that any land mass of important area remains to be brought to light in this segment of the American Arctic. This is one of Peary's greatest contributions to geography.—New York Times.

A Well Taken Photograph

A herd of zebra and hartebeest, the former graceful and alert, the latter bovine and ungainly; crossing the veldt in an irregular line, is the subject of a most attractive illustration to Mr. Roosevelt's first article in Scribner's, recounting his African experiences. The picture is from a photograph taken by Kermit Roosevelt. The animals cross at the background of the picture and are silhouetted against the clear sky. The article gives a beautiful glimpse at the protected wild animals in their native haunts.

"In the creation of the great game preserves through which the Uganda railway runs, the British government has conferred a boon upon mankind. . . . Next morning we were in the game country, and as we sat on the cow catcher it was literally like passing through a vast zoological garden. . . . At one time we passed a herd of a dozen or so of great giraffes, cows and calves, cantering along through the open woods a couple of hundred yards to the right of the train. Again, still closer, four water-buck cows, their big ears thrown forward, stared at us without moving until we had passed. A long-tailed straw-colored monkey ran from one tree to another. Huge black ostriches appeared from time

Fashion

When I ask for a garment of a particular form my tailoress tells me gravely, "They do not make them so now," not emphasizing the "They" at all, as if she quoted an authority, . . . and I find it difficult to get made what I want, simply because she cannot believe that I mean what I say, that I am so rash. When I hear this oracular sentence I am for a moment absorbed in thought, emphasizing to myself each word separately that I may come at the meaning of it, that I may find out by what degree of consanguinity "they" are related to me and what authority they may have in the affair which affects me so nearly; and finally I am inclined to answer her with equal mystery and without any emphasis on the "they"—"It is true they did not make them so recently, but they do now." Of what use this measuring of me if she does not measure my character, not only the breadth of my shoulders as it were a peg to hang a coat on? We worship not the Graces nor the Parcae, but Fashion. She spins and weaves and cuts with full authority.

On the whole I think it cannot be maintained that dressing has in this or any country risen to the dignity of an art. At present men make shift to wear what they can get. Like shipwrecked sailors they put on what they can find on the beach, and at a little distance whether of space or time, laugh at each others' masquerade. Every generation laughs at the old fashions but religiously follows the new. We are amused at beholding the costume of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth, as much as if it were that of the king or queen of the Cannibal Islands. All costume off, a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it which restrain laughter and consecrate the costume of any people.—Thoreau.

Advantage of Life Abroad for American Art Students

I.—ATMOSPHERE.

A well-known musician was lately quoted as remarking on the numbers of American teachers of music who, having failed of recognition in our own country, have gone abroad and become successful, teaching there large classes of American students. He seemed to deduce from this that the public appreciation should have kept these teachers at home with their students.

The actual fact is that some of these teachers are musicians who went abroad to study and have settled abroad from choice. American students come to them first of all from the fact that our music students too often go abroad without proper guidance. They simply cast themselves loose on Europe, not knowing what they want nor where to get it if they knew. They thus sometimes fall a prey to foreign charlatans, or they are slighted even by teachers of standing, who fail to do their duty by the raw student as the conscientious American teacher is more prone to do—possibly because his artistic sensibilities are less keen than the European's. Failure is a student, discouraged by the failure to find the help and inspiration sought in foreign teachers, is only too glad to find an honest, earnest friend from home who understands not only his speech but his point of view and sets him on the road to hope once more.

These American teachers affirm that

they prefer to teach in Europe because their students progress faster under the conditions there. It is not only that good music can be heard more cheaply and that there are a thousand developing influences in the art galleries and wonderful examples of architecture, etc., but the people among whom they live are essentially more artistic than Americans are as yet. The artistic consciousness is the natural heritage of the European. Even in the less cultivated classes of the people, where in this country we do not expect any artistic appreciation at all—save in the people most immediately come over from the older countries—there is an instinctive feeling for what is beautiful and artistically right. This proves the contention of advanced American educators that the American student, fresh from our ugly artless cities and the communities where ragtime is more popular still than Verdi or Wagner, has a great deal to gain from life abroad. Here is the secret of the successful American teacher in Europe. His students are there with serious purpose to work. Their thought is lifted out of its former channels and this separation from the usual round of work or play alone helps to clear the thought so that higher artistic standards can be recognized as recognized they certainly are not as yet by the average American.

That there is much "artistic atmosphere" in certain of our larger cities

is true, but the present writer recalls her experience in visiting a well-known inland city a few years ago. She made a special point of getting to the exhibition of Whistler pictures before leaving Boston, because she supposed everybody would be eager to hear about it. She found, on the contrary, hardly one person of the large circle she met cared a turn of the hand for the Whistler pictures. The chat was all about matters of local gossip, with perhaps some recognition of current literature—for we are much farther ahead in appreciation of literature than of the other arts. She found equally that her best music was listened to respectfully because the hearers knew it was the proper thing to like Brahms or Strauss; but the hearty applause came after some simple bit of melody that the untrained ear could "catch" at a single hearing.

In Europe one hears snatches of Verdi and Wagner hummed by the street boys and people love Beethoven and Schumann for their simple, understandable beauty which reaches them as keenly as "You Folks at Home" does the American. They listen eagerly to the newer thought of Reger and Debussy. There is no more desirable artistic experience for any American student than a period of foreign life, even if he never "took" a single lesson. After he has truly achieved artistry, however, a desire to serve his generation should prompt him to come home and help.

Is It Kansan for Barouche?

We are a little puzzled as to just what a "low-necked hack" is, remarks the Bookman, but we feel that we are able to offer it as a contribution to the language, because for more definite information, we can always refer our readers to William Allen White, or to the editor of the Kansas City Times. During the past year the author of "What's the Matter with Kansas?" has been in Europe. Quite naturally upon his return to Emporia he was received in a manner in keeping with his popularity. A fine procession waited at the railway station bearing banners. The Kansas City Times went on to say that "the White family were not allowed an extended greeting by their friends at the station, but were hurried to a low-necked hack, and headed by a band and followed by many vehicles and scores of people on foot, they were driven to a small park with a hand-stand attachment not far away."

It seems to me that the shortest way to check the darker forms of deceit is to set watch more scrupulous against those which have mingled, unregarded and unchastised, with the current of our life. Do not let us lie at all. Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; they may be light and accidental, but they are an ugly soot from the smoke of the pit for all that; and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them, without over-care as to which is largest or blackest.—Ruskin.

Lying in the Grass

Between two golden tufts of summer grass
I see the world through hot air as
through glass.
And by my face sweet lights and colors
pass.

Before me, dark against the fading sky,
I watch three mowers mowing as I lie;
With branny arms they sweep in harmony.

The music of the scythes that glide and leap.
The young men whistling as their great arms sweep,
And all the perfume and sweet sense of sleep.

Behind the mowers, on the amber air,
A dark-green beechwood rises, still and fair.
A white path winding up it like a stair.

The light is flying; in the silver blue
The young moon shines from her bright window through;
The mowers are all gone, and I go, too.
—Edmund Gosse.

Writing by Telegraph

One of the stock jokes of a past time is out of date, indeed. It was used to show an agitated lady receiving her first telegram and exclaiming: "I know that's not from John. It isn't a bit like his writing." Today one may sit at the teleautograph and write with an ordinary pencil on the paper pad placed on the instrument. Instantly slender metal fingers will begin to work up and down like a jumping jack, apparently with random motions, and the message will be transmitted, letter for letter, and an exact copy of the words and handwriting will be recorded by the metal fingers at the receiving pad as instantaneously as the click of a telegraph instrument flies from the sending to the receiving instrument. The distance does not matter. The writing at the other end will be recorded wherever the wires can be carried.

"Pardon my ignorance," said Mrs. H— to the captain of the boat, "but how do you manage to find your way across this pathless lake?"
"By means of the compass, madam," answered the captain. "The needle invariably points to the north."
"But," queried Mrs. H—, "suppose you wish to go south?"—Exchange.

Journalistic Amenities

One of the amusing things in modern journalism is to watch how the various notions that come up for discussion go the entire rounds of the press. It is as if the editors were writing letters to each other and letting the public into the fun. Even where the comments on some other paper's deductions are rather caustic in tone we fancy that the criticized journal really appreciates the wit and the point of view of the other editor quite as much as the public may.

New York state has appropriated \$900,000 to buy Saratoga Springs for a state reservation.

Children's Department

Of Course She Knew

A delightful little family group was gathered in the library the other evening at the home of a prominent Philadelphia banker who is noted for his domestic tastes and whose greatest delight is the personal supervision of the education of his children, two robust boys and a charming little maid of 6 years, who is a veritable pocket edition of a walking encyclopedia.

During the course of the reading aloud of an editorial the father turned to his little daughter and quizzically asked her: "And, my dear, can you tell me the meaning of the word 'average'?" Promptly the tiny Minerva answered: "Yes, indeed, papa; 'average' is a sort of nest or mat that a hen lays eggs on." The father was utterly perplexed to understand the course of childish reasoning which had led her to that definition of the word, but, knowing that the youngster had generally a good reason for any stand she took, asked the child to explain.

"Well, papa," she said, "I was reading last week that a hen laid four eggs a

week on an average, so I thought an 'average' must be something like a nest."
—Philadelphia Times.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Part of a church.
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Salt.

The Schoolmaster's Verdict

Here is a Tennyson anecdote which we recently found in a French literary paper. The laureate, of course, was in the habit of receiving a large number of requests for his autograph. As a rule, he did not reply. But one day he was much impressed by the letter of the young daughter of a country gentleman, and he sent her not only his autograph, but an original quatrain. The girl was naturally delighted. Her father, however, did not allow her to thank the poet, but assumed that responsibility himself. He sent the following letter:

Dear Sir—I have shown your verses to the schoolmaster. He finds that the tails of the s's and the upper part of the h's are very irregular, and that you also forget to cross your t's. Aside from that, I thank you for your effort.—Exchange.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 13, 1909.

Mr. Ginn's Million for Peace

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Ginn's proposed method of bringing about international peace in order to approve of his motive. His purpose to set aside a million dollars to be used for carrying on an educational campaign for peace, directed especially toward those financial and commercial interests whose aid is requisite to the carrying on of war, cannot be questioned until he shall lay the entire matter before the public. The peace societies already in existence must be credited with the accomplishment of a great work. Perhaps it would be going too far to say that through their instrumentality the present remarkable attitude of the public mind has been altogether brought about. That their determined persistence accounts for much of the altered state of popular sentiment in this regard, however, is not to be denied. Mr. Ginn may see his way clear to the accomplishment of even greater results by working along independent lines. The choice of methods must be left to him in view of the fact that he is to provide the fund. It is something to be considered that a private citizen should devote so large a share of his fortune to so high an ideal, and something to be publicly applauded.

It is mentioned as an interesting industrial item that the exportation of cotton seed oil to Italy from this country and the importation of pure olive oil from Italy into this country are both increasing in about the ratio that ought to be expected.

IN ALL probability President Taft will recommend to the coming session of Congress consideration of practically all the questions that he has discussed during his 13,000-mile tour. These may be regarded as measures with which he would like to associate his administration closely. Some of them, indeed, are measures to which he promised his friendship and support during his campaign. And some of them are urgent. Among the last may be mentioned such bills as may grow out of the report of the monetary commission for reform of the currency laws. The importance of the legislation that Senator Aldrich proposes along this line will entitle it to first place on the program.

Related to this will be the proposal for the establishment of a central bank, a proposition that will call for prolonged consideration and much interesting debate. Closely allied to this, again, will be the postal savings bank bill. Possibly all of these financial measures will receive attention in debate at the same time, as it would be difficult to prevent the discussion on any one of them from wandering over the entire financial situation, although, of course, they must be treated finally as separate proposals. In both houses it will doubtless be found that the alignment will change very considerably as the different financial bills are discussed.

The proposed changes in the Sherman anti-trust law will of themselves occupy a large share of the time of both houses. This is a form of legislation that cannot be hurried, as haste might imperil all of the work accomplished in recent years in the direction of bringing the great corporations doing an interstate business under more direct federal regulation. Among other matters are the question of merchant marine subsidy, the deep waterway question, an anti-injunction bill, and that class of legislation that comes under the head of conservation policies.

Very serious doubt is expressed as to the wisdom of President Taft's probable proposal for a revision of the wool schedule in the new tariff bill. The fault in this is that it may precipitate a discussion of the tariff in general, and at least take up the time of Congress that, for the present, may be more profitably given to other matters.

ONE of the visiting diplomats told New Yorkers that in his opinion their city was destined to be the new Athens. It is unnecessary to say that this diplomat will get into no trouble with his foreign department because of any indiscretion.

Canada, Italy and Germany

ITALY is determined that the Franco-Canadian treaty shall not place Italian goods in a position of inferiority. Negotiations are in sight with the Dominion for a commercial treaty that shall especially stimulate the importation of silk, of which Italy produces four fifths of the entire European crop. An Italian steamship line to Montreal is planned at the same time. Canada's rapid rise is best shown by this vying of the European nations for a share in her market. Not long ago, German interests were reported as seriously concerned over the continued commercial feud between the two countries, and the resumption of negotiations appeared imminent; a steamship line was also spoken of, and immigration was to play an important part in their relations. There has recently been a lull, but nobody familiar with German enterprise can doubt for a moment that Canada must eventually become a good German market. Even though direct immigration from the fatherland is no longer likely to assume vast proportions, the Dominion already possesses a fair sized and prosperous German and German-American element, while the growing exodus from the American West into northwestern Canada includes a good sprinkling of German and Scandinavian farmers.

Italy is, of course, in a wholly different position. Her export trade to Canada is nearly all prospective; at last accounts it amounted to less than \$800,000—one tenth of Germany's and one fourth of Switzerland's. But closer relations between Italy and Canada will turn less on commerce than on immigration, for Italy still has vast numbers of emigrants to devote on the western hemisphere, and

their growing tendency is not toward the Latin south but the Saxon north. This is the more remarkable since it is against the desires and the efforts of the Italian government. But even in the north, their tendency is to the north of New York rather than to the south of it, and the Italian steamship line shortly to be inaugurated between Italy and Boston will doubtless test this tendency and show how far north the stream will flow.

Canada's criterion in immigration matters is very different from this country's. It is not necessarily more Saxon and less cosmopolitan, but it is altogether more northern. The wholesale introduction of another Latin stock into sparsely peopled Canada must have astonishing results, even though the newcomer should never coalesce with the French Canadian. Canada's emergence from a British colony to a British nation and her manner of solving the many problems familiar to American evolution deserve the keenest interest, and should by rights induce this country to forestall all other nations in the establishment of the closest possible connections with this rising neighbor.

The Closed Door in Turkestan

AN EXCHANGE of views is said recently to have taken place between England and Russia that affords a curious comment on their Asiatic entente. The British government, according to a continental report, some time ago requested the Russian government to permit a certain number of British officers and experts to make a tour through Russian central Asia for the purpose of studying the native population and the formation of the country. The assent, after some hesitation, is said to have been given in the shape of a counter-proposal to the effect that for every British subject sent to Turkestan a Russian should be sent to India, also for exploration purposes. Great Britain thereupon dropped the subject.

It is quite improbable that India has any secrets left for the Russian military or other authorities; in fact, it was clearly Russia's intimate knowledge of Indian conditions that prompted her to defer indefinitely or to abandon her march down the Khyber pass and come to that agreement with England that so radically changed diplomatic history. But if Russia's reply and England's conclusion are plainly fictitious, the report serves to draw attention to the closed door of Turkestan. Russian central Asia gives the impression of having only a strategic value, making the exclusion of foreigners, or their close surveillance, a matter of course. It is commonly understood that its cultivable area is barely one twentieth part of the total, and that not more than one half the former is under cultivation, while the Mohammedan vassal Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara are in a state of disintegration, economic and political. Great climatic changes and the decline of Moslem grandeur are held to be responsible for the immense change that has come over what was once counted among the richest and the most cultured of Asiatic lands. It is significant that only recently one of the most hopeful projects for the regeneration of Turkestan was abandoned on the ground of financial obstacles—connection between the Central Asiatic railroad and the Siberian transcontinental. Nothing could point more clearly to Russia's unwillingness to open the door of Turkestan even to her own people, for with the present stream of immigration from the European to the Asiatic provinces Turkestan could not long remain shut off from foreign enterprise.

But whatever is going on in Turkestan, whatever scheme of entrenchment or of expansion is prepared or pursued with characteristic Russian patience, neither India nor Afghanistan, nor even Persia, appears to be the object any longer. Indeed, it was observed with some surprise that Russia's operations in northern Persia were conducted exclusively from the Caucasus. It is evident, on the other hand, that with China's military operations and colonizing activity in her western dependencies along the Russian frontier, Turkestan is suddenly acquiring new importance. China's westernmost territory, the so-called eastern Turkestan, forms part of the Mohammedan world and belongs ethnically to the rest of central Asia under Russian rule. Chinese colonization, however, is apt to alter this ethnic status in favor of China and thus place an effective bar against Russian expansion. And it is expansion, in some form or stage, that is going on behind the closed door of Turkestan.

Among the bills to be considered during the forthcoming Russian Parliament will be one to limit the legal working day in that country to twelve hours. It would seem as if with a population of about 130,000,000 people properly employed Russia ought to be able to get her work done in days of that length.

WHEN Washington, D. C., parted with a portion of its territory back in 1846 it did not anticipate, of course, that a man named Shepherd would come along some day, lift it out of the mud, make a beautiful city of it, be abused for his pains, and, finally, be appreciated.

THERE is significance in the fact that the entering class of the State College of Agriculture of New York, at Ithaca, numbers 500 as against 365 last year. This means that in New York, as in many of the other states, the back-to-the-soil movement is going to have trained agriculturists behind it.

WHEN they become so high as to be beyond the reach of the man of small means it will cease to be difficult to convince anybody that farms in New England when managed rightly are money-makers.

AND now it is the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Ponce de Leon in Florida that is coming around, and with it those troublesome corrections of the pronunciation of his name.

THERE are eleven municipal tickets in the New York field. The independent voter cannot complain of any lack of opportunity to make a choice.

THE price of all kinds of meat is steadily advancing, principally because so many people think they must have meat at any price.

IT seems a bit strange that the Detroiters should get so near the tip-topmost point so often without quite getting there.

ALASKA exhibits its remarkable growth in the very fact that it is objecting to those who will not help it to grow faster.

Good times for Cuba, too. Perhaps it is the onrush of our wave of prosperity that is washing its shores.

IN THE meantime Halley's comet is coming hither at an almost incredible rate of speed.

Panama Canal Requirements

THE fact that Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, has asked for an appropriation this year of \$48,000,000 to provide for the carrying on of the work is taken in some quarters to mean that extravagance prevails in the Canal Zone, and in other quarters that the original estimate of the cost of construction was too low, and probably deceptive. The cost of the canal, according to Colonel Goethals' estimate, is to be \$375,000,000. He has not intimated and nobody has undertaken to intimate in his behalf, that this amount would be drawn upon in annual instalments of anything like equal size. He might stretch the work along over the next six or seven, or eight or ten years. If he decides that it can be prosecuted more rapidly and economically with a greater expenditure of money at present there is nothing in this to warrant criticism; there may be much to justify commendation and applause.

The more quickly the work is done the better, not only because the early opening of the canal will be a good thing for the country and for the commerce of all countries, but because the dragging along of operations on the isthmus would in the long run be far the most expensive method, from every point of view.

There is not the slightest reason for questioning the ability of Chief Engineer Goethals. He has been subjected to cross-fire and fire in the rear from the beginning, and he has come out of it all unscathed. There is even less excuse for questioning his integrity.

He should have the confidence of the country behind him, as well as the full support of the government, to the conclusion of the great undertaking which he has in charge.

Abolishing War at Sea

RECENTLY a correspondent wrote to the New York Tribune advancing the proposition that the great ocean highways of the nations should be neutralized, and that an international marine police force should be established for the prevention of acts of hostility upon them. The effect of the acceptance of such a proposition by the nations would, of course, be the abolishing of naval warfare, so far as the seas that come under international jurisdiction are concerned. It is interesting to read in the Tribune that "other correspondents have since commented enthusiastically upon the proposal and have asked for editorial commendation of it." "Such commendation," remarks the paper, "we gladly give, in so far as the scheme is practical, as we consistently give it to all practical proposals for the promotion of peace and good will among the nations." But the Tribune's view is that there are obstacles insuperable in the way.

And the paper gives its reasons. Certain nations, such as Japan, Great Britain and Cuba, if this scheme were carried out, would be practically exempt from war, because of their insular position. They could not fight any nation and no nation could fight them.

It would mean that nations which could fight would be restricted to fighting certain others and restrained from fighting the rest. Thus, Germany could fight France, but could not fight Great Britain. It would mean that nations could fight each other at one point but must elsewhere be at peace. Thus, Germany and France might fight along the Rhine or in the Vosges and invade each other's territory, but must not fight at sea or attack each other's coasts. It would mean that a nation could not protect a part of its own territory which was separated by the sea from its mainland. Thus, Great Britain could not send forces to protect India or South Africa, and Japan could not protect Korea.

It is, we believe, quite proper that this reply to the proposition should be given further publicity here, and as wide publicity elsewhere as newspapers that advocate peace in a reasonable, rational and logical manner can give it. For there are among the peace advocates of the country and the world many who, in their zeal for the abolition of war, would have steps taken that could have the result only of confusing the issue and prolonging the contest.

International peace is coming, but it is coming through the operation of forces that are directed by intelligence rather than by emotion.

GENERAL BOTHA, on leaving England for home, said: "Leave South Africa alone; forget us for awhile and give us a chance of solving our difficulties ourselves." That was the essence of the long interview he gave at Southampton.

Speculation as to the political groupings in the future Union Parliament has been very active for some time. Will it be a coalition government? Will it be a party government on existing lines? It is certain that a good part of this interest is really an apprehension lest the old race issue between British and Dutch crop up again. Though there is good ground for concluding from the history of the past years that the old race lines of white South Africa are in course of obliteration by modern issues of an economic character, the Union brings home the fact that the core of South Africa is still Dutch and not British, a condition that is clearly destined to exercise a tremendous influence over the governance of the new nation. But though not strictly British, South Africa is intensely imperialist, and it is indeed the concept of empire that forms the bond between the two races.

"The outlook," says General Botha, "has never appeared more hopeful or bright; I have the greatest confidence in the future development and prosperity of South Africa. The supplies of native labor are by no means exhausted, and given fair treatment the laborers will become more trustworthy and efficient. Thousands who a few years ago did no work at all are gradually but surely evincing a desire to work in order to provide themselves with necessities which they did not require before." This statement contains points bearing on the Rand labor, the coolie, the native franchise questions and even on the relations with Portuguese East Africa, whence much native labor is drawn, and thereby on the Delagoa Bay railway question, which plays such a large part in South African politics and economy. General Botha is right when he asserts that a people who have so shortly after a terrible conflict shown such moderation and good sense and who have so amply justified the trust reposed in them can be fully relied upon in the future.

WELL, London might have done worse than to cling to the lord mayor's show. Ancient customs and traditions are not to be idolized, but some of them may well be preserved if only to show us how far we have advanced.

The South African Outlook